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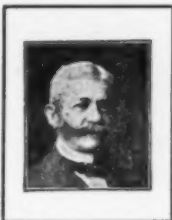
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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JANUARY, 1915

No. 1

THE year 1914 was uneventful in American library annals, except for the fact that the A. L. A. conference at Washington in May proved the banner conference, reaching a record attendance of 1366, thanks in large measure to the local attendance of the library workers from the many governmental libraries in and about Washington. The meetings of the year, as the spring meeting at Atlantic City, "Library Week" at Ithaca, the Michigan-Wisconsin and other interstate meetings, were well attended. It is noteworthy that at many of them, as at the December conference of Eastern college librarians at Columbia University, the attendance was equal to that at the A. L. A. conferences of a generation ago, and that the old subjects, made new by the bigness of present problems, came up for the personal discussion which is no longer possible at the national conferences.

THE immense growth of library work and the library profession is evidenced by a recent estimate that the 10,772 total number of library workers reported by the census of 1910 now approximates 14,000. Greater New York alone has 1364 library workers proper, besides 216 in the janitorial service and the 82 persons employed in the printery and bindery of the New York Public Library—a grand total in library employ of 1662. Of the library workers, the New York system has 935, the Brooklyn system 338, and Queens Borough 91. The membership of the A. L. A. at last report had reached 2931 and by this writing has doubtless passed the 3,000 mark. The Commissioner of Education in the preface of his annual report for 1913 reckons that the Bureau relations cover approximately 15,000 libraries, of 300 volumes and over. Of these, 13,686 had at the latest advice from Washington already made return to the Bureau for the library list which will be

published in a special bulletin next Spring and will thereafter, we presume, be included in the Commissioner's annual report. Of these 4,601 are public and society libraries and 9,085 are university, college, and school libraries, the two classes together including 2,849 libraries of 5,000 volumes and over. Of course the greater number of these are manned or womanned by teachers or others not technically library workers. All this shows well for a profession which a generation ago could scarcely be said to exist as a profession.

THE year was more eventful in library affairs in other countries. The formal opening of the magnificent Royal Library of Berlin and the celebration of the centenary of the Imperial Library at what was then St. Petersburg, but is now Petrograd, were events of first importance. The development of library buildings in Europe was further illustrated by the beautiful models of the proposed Bücherei at Leipzig, planned to be a library on an imperial scale, of which the foundations are already in being, and of the national library which is to be built in Florence, both of which were attractive features of the Exposition of the Book and Graphic Arts at Leipzig. Though this Exposition was of less importance from the library than from the book production viewpoint, it was made the occasion of the annual meeting of German librarians, and it attracted many visiting librarians from foreign countries, whose interests were centered largely in the A. L. A. exhibit. The war broke rudely into the peace and international brotherhood which this great Exposition typified and the delegations of American librarians were for the most part prevented from visiting Leipzig, and reached England only to learn of the necessary postponement till another year of the Pan-Anglican Conference at Oxford,

at which probably as many as sixty Americans would have been in attendance. Few visitors crossed the water this year the other way, though mention should be made of the visit of Madam Hamburger, secretary of the Russian library courses at Moscow, who brought to us and carried from us much library information, and is now on her way homeward across Asia.

WITH the exception of the Widener Memorial Library building for Harvard University, which was nearly completed during the year, little progress can be recorded in great library buildings, as Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cleveland are still held back by various complications, and the Detroit, Indianapolis, and St. Paul buildings are only in the preliminary stages. Trinity College, Hartford, opened its fine new building, a J. P. Morgan gift, and Manchester, N. H., also dedicated and opened the new Carpenter Memorial library, while the library of the University of Utah occupied its permanent quarters in the newly completed administration building. The year was, however, notable for the number of branch buildings erected in several cities, largely through the continuing provisions of the Carnegie Corporation, of which the children's branch library at Brownsville, Brooklyn, was of unique character, being the first separate children's library building to be constructed, in close proximity to a branch already built for the "grown ups." Brooklyn is now completing its twentieth Carnegie branch and has saved enough out of its portion of the \$5,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie to Greater New York, to build two more branches than were originally contemplated. The importance of housing libraries in fireproof structures was exemplified in the loss by fire of the library at Morristown, N. J., if not by the destruction of the library at Northfield, near Birmingham, England, set on fire by the suffragettes, and the library of the University at Louvain, destroyed by the German burning of that city.

Two states were added to the list of library associations, Wyoming and West Virginia, both to be credited to the valuable work of the Federations of Women's Clubs. It is to be hoped that provision for state commissions will promptly follow. To the 40 state and kindred associations in the United States, the District of Columbia being counted as one, there is to be added a second Canadian provincial organization, the example of Ontario having been followed by Saskatchewan, so that in all 42 such associations are entitled to affiliation with the American Library Association. The number of local clubs has been reduced by the wise consolidation of the Long Island Library Club with the New York Library Club, the New York Club in its local relation being practically replaced by the staff meetings of the New York Public Library system, owing to the general consolidation of most of the public libraries within Manhattan borough; but the organization of the Missouri Valley Library Club balances the count. The regrettable closing of the Drexel Library School at Philadelphia, which has done so much good work, was not balanced by any new development in this field.

THE profession has not lost many of its notable members by the hand of death, though the passing of William C. Kimball, of New Jersey, and Frank A. Hutchins, of Wisconsin, both pioneers in commission work, and that of Bernard R. Green, of Washington, the constructor and superintendent of the Congressional Library building, have been a sorrow to their many friends in the profession to which they have given such valuable co-operation. Few important appointments or changes are to be recorded, the election of Mr. Herbert S. Hirshberg, of Cleveland, to succeed Willis F. Sewall, at Toledo, having attracted most attention.

THE expected return from Leipzig of the A. L. A. Exhibit, intact and in good condition, will afford a basis for the proposed

exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which will insure an adequate representation of library work, otherwise a doubtful possibility. This has been accomplished through the intervention of the Secretary of State, on the suggestion of the Librarian of Congress, and is very gratifying. It may be mentioned incidentally that unofficial word has come, not yet officially confirmed, of the award of a state prize of the first order to the A. L. A. Exhibit by the judges of the Leipzig Exposition. The A. L. A. Committee on the Exposition issued its circular letter previous to the receipt of this good news about the probable safety of the Leipzig Exhibit. It is to be hoped that American libraries in general will do their best to back the Committee and make the San Francisco Exhibit at least twice as ample and twice as good as that at Leipzig. No more can be asked. The preparations of the Travel Committee for the Berkeley Conference are going on satisfactorily, and an inviting choice of routes will be offered. No one who can go should omit to take advantage of this opportunity of seeing the western slope of our great country under the most advantageous circumstances.

YEARS ago Mr. Dewey proposed his plan for a clearing house of duplicates, which was negated by the immense cost of storing and handling the possible accumulations involved. The great libraries, especially the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, have practically used their duplicates in this way, having each of them abundant surplus stack room for the purpose. The Library of Congress has not found it practicable to keep on printing a list of duplicates, but it continues the policy of permitting other libraries to select from its duplicates, on the theory that such libraries will in return offer to the Library of Congress any duplicates which that library can utilize. It is not practicable for a governmental library to divest itself even of duplicates except on this theory of exchange. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has always

desired to facilitate the offering of exchanges or gifts from the duplicates of one library to other libraries; and it is printing gratuitously in this issue such a list offered by Mr. Jenkins from the library of the Russell Sage Foundation. If this plan of announcement should prove useful and if some means can be devised for covering actual cost of announcement and exchange, we hope to continue and amplify this very practical feature. Mr. Jenkins takes the wise precaution of asking a remittance of ten cents, partly to cover a portion of his expense and partly to safeguard the method against unthinking abuse. We hope other libraries will co-operate to make this plan successful.

THE demand for a Christmas catalog of books suitable for children was met by the H. W. Wilson Company in a neat little catalog prepared by an excellent library authority, and Mr. Wilson is planning during the coming year to carry out his scheme for standard catalogs, of which his "Children's catalog," issued some years ago, was a pioneer. The most important of these enterprises will be a standard catalog of about 10,000 volumes, representing the same purpose as the A. L. A. catalog and its supplement. The aim is to make this catalog of such value that libraries may buy it in quantities for their clientele instead of attempting the impossible work of issuing a catalog each for itself. The difficulty so far has been that while libraries subscribe for a copy or two they have not taken quantities or imprint editions. The final idea is that such catalogs should be kept in linotype slugs and by selective process reprinted to meet the actual need of each particular library which desires to circulate a catalog representing only the books on its shelves. Hitherto there has not been adequate encouragement for this line of work, but it is to be hoped in the course of library development there may be such encouragement, which Mr. Wilson's enterprise abundantly deserves.

CONTRAST is often drawn, both in counsel to librarians and in library reports, between statistics and "the human touch," *i. e.*, between quantity and quality in library work. What should be emphasized is that neither can be neglected. Quite truly the "how much" may be of less importance than the "how well," yet libraries must be judged by a combination of the two standards. A book well read is better than three books circulated but only half read, yet the circulation department of a library must be tested out from the financial point of view by the statistics of circulation. In the work with children, the same holds true, though here, while statistics are of value, the emphasis must be put on individual work with individual children with quality in view. The work which Mrs. Root does with a class of children is directly in point. There is no reason why classes of considerable size cannot be instructed in the use of the book as a tool, while the instructress not only impresses her own individuality, but calls out the individuality of the several children through questions and answers. To show a child how to find out about a subject through the card catalog, through special bibliographies, through the encyclopedia, through the World Almanac, is to do a great deal both to help the child and to save the ordinary teacher time and trouble; and to give each child in the class a notion of the meaning of the title-page with its date, the table of contents as showing what is in the chapters, and the index as showing where to look for the particular subject, is clearly helpful for training and for equipment. It would be well if this kind of work could be multiplied in quantity and preserved in quality by adoption throughout our libraries, small as well as great.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has to thank the library profession for the cordial good words which have followed the extension and improvement made with the beginning of 1914. During 1915 it hopes still more to earn continuing appreciation, the best

reward of merit that we can have. Mr. Koch will continue his papers on great European libraries, of which the first instalment, on the Russian Imperial Library, appears in this issue; and Mrs. Root's valuable paper will be followed by others especially valuable in the practical work of the smallest as well as the largest library. The LIBRARY JOURNAL can do more for the profession in proportion as it receives the subscription support of the libraries, and this means especially the increase of its subscription list among the smaller libraries. It is impracticable to make an adequate monthly magazine, limited in circulation to a single calling, at a lower price than our present subscription rate; on the other hand, we desire to meet the possibilities of the smaller libraries and of library assistants of limited salaries, and we are therefore extending the special rate of \$2 already made for duplicate copies to branch libraries and to library assistants where the library was already a full subscriber, to the smaller libraries having under \$2,000 income. We hope that the cordially expressed appreciation of the friends of the JOURNAL over its enlargement and extension of scope, will take the practical shape of commendation of it to the smaller libraries and the urging of these libraries to do themselves as well as the JOURNAL the service of subscribing to it beginning the new year.

LIBRARY legislation during 1914 has been unusually limited, as Mr. Eastman's report shows. The year was an off year in most of the states which hold biennial sessions, only fourteen legislatures having been in session. The closer linking of libraries and schools in the enactments of New York and New Jersey is noteworthy as is also the extension in Massachusetts of the use of town libraries to non-residents. There is generally evident a tendency to increase legislative and municipal reference work, which will take shape in legislation during the coming year.

THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG*

FIRST PAPER: THE FOUNDATION

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

THE idea of founding a library in Russia which should be accessible to everybody, one which would satisfy the needs of all readers, first came up in the eighteenth century as a part of the general effort to acquire and assimilate the culture of Western Europe. This effort made its first appearance in the seventeenth century and had already made rapid strides in the beginning of the eighteenth century. On Jan. 25, 1721, in a decree establishing a theological school, it is stated that an academy without a library is without a soul and that the library ought to be accessible every day to the teachers, with the understanding that books should not be taken to private rooms but should be read in the library; that to students and amateurs the library should be open at stated hours and days, but to the teachers at all times. It was thought that an adequate library could be bought for two thousand rubles. In 1724 Basil Kiprianov petitioned the Holy Synod to conduct in Moscow a privileged book trade and a general public library. Tatishchef, the humanist, developed a plan for a similar library but for many reasons it could not be carried out. Such a library could be organized only in one of the two capitals. It was no easy matter to establish a library in St. Petersburg in the eighteenth century. For a long time the new capital, "the window toward Europe," as Algarotti called it, remained quite a small city. Only toward the end of the eighteenth century did the population rise to two hundred thousand and there were few people among these who had any use for a public library. There were, of course, representatives of many noble families, but those who took an interest in reading collected their own books, and most of the representatives of

the nobility would not have entered a public library. The officials of the various government bureaus were too few to provide any significant contingent of readers. There were as yet few educational institutions, and at that time the members of the Academy of Sciences were about the only residents of St. Petersburg in need of books, and they had the Academy library at their disposal. This library had been extended considerably and so met fairly well the needs of the Academicians. A more pressing need for a library existed in Moscow, the population of which was quite a bit larger than that of St. Petersburg and which numbered more cultivated people among its residents. "Moscow holds to the past," said Casanova, "it is the city of traditions and of memories, the city of the Czars, the daughter of Asia and very much surprised to find itself in Europe." Casanova visited the libraries of Moscow about 1765 and considered them very poorly equipped. By way of explanation he adds that "a population which pretends to remain stationary would not know how to love books." But the Russian government was more interested in the new capital than in the old one, and such demand for books as there was in Moscow was satisfied to a certain extent by private collections, by the patriarchal libraries, and by the library of the divinity school and, after the middle of the century, the university library.

FIRST PLAN FOR THE LIBRARY

The plan for the formation of the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg first came up in 1766. Count A. Stroganoff, Count A. Golovin, Duke P. Golitsyn, B. N. Saltykof and others, inspired by a love of culture, hit upon the idea of founding a society on the model of the Free Economic Society, which by raising funds through dues and contributions might be in a position to found a public library in St. Petersburg "consisting only of Russian religious and secular books." Everyone who would pay five rubles a year was to have

*Mainly a digest of the centenary volume entitled, "One hundred years of the Imperial Public Library," printed in Russian and edited by D. Th. Kobeko, the present director of the Library. The digest was made possible by the generous cooperation of my friend and colleague, Dr. C. L. Meader, professor of general linguistics at the University of Michigan. Thanks are due M. Tschudovsky and other officials of the Imperial Public Library for courtesies extended me on my visits to the Library in May, 1914.—T. W. K.

the use of the library, but one day every week it should be opened to all, without discrimination, for four hours. If it proved feasible, it was proposed to establish in connection with the library a printing press and a school. A petition to the Empress was drawn up, requesting authorization of this plan, but nothing ever came of the proposal. However, the work of collecting books continued to interest the administration and no opportunity was lost to purchase books that might prove useful in the future as the nucleus for a public library. As a matter of fact, a part of their collection did serve in this way much later on.

In 1764 the library of Baron Korf was purchased. Baron Johan Albrecht Korf was a highly educated man. During the reign of Anna Joannovna he was president of the Academy of Sciences, the "commander in chief of the Academy" as he called himself. His library was dedicated to the service of the Crown Prince Pavel Petrovich. Later on it passed into the possession of the Grand Duke Constantin Pavlovich and finally, through the mediation of the heirs of General Pavel Constantinovich Alexandrof, the larger part of it passed into the possession of the University of Helsingfors, while another part went to the University of Dorpat.

Catherine the Great laid the foundation for the rich Hermitage library. Into it were incorporated the complete libraries of Duke M. M. Shcherbatof, Diderot, and Voltaire.* Besides these a large number of books in all European languages and in all branches of human knowledge were collected in magnificent copies. Later, a considerable part of this collection was incorporated in the Imperial Public Library.

*"During my sojourn in St. Petersburg," says Casanova, "I had occasion to see how highly prized were French books by the Russians who were cultivated or plumed themselves on being so. When I speak of French books, I mean those of Voltaire, which for the Muscovites are the whole of French literature. The great writer paid homage to the Empress with his *Philosophy of history*, which he pretended to have written expressly for Catherine. A month later, three thousand copies of that work were published in Russia; in less than a week the edition was exhausted. Every Russian who read French carried the book in his pocket; it was his catechism and his breviary. People of distinction spoke only of Voltaire and swore by him alone; after having read him these people considered themselves as possessing the intuitive knowledge, almost like their master." (*Memoires*, vol. 6, p. 116-117.)

ZALUSKI AS A COLLECTOR

Toward the end of the reign of the great Empress there was transferred to St. Petersburg a rich collection of books which Catherine decided to use as the nucleus for a public library. This collection was the library which had formerly belonged to the Polish government and was taken by the Russians as a trophy after the capture of Warsaw by Suvorof, Oct. 29, 1794. The origin and history of the Warsaw collection previous to its acquisition by the Russians forms an interesting chapter in library history. In the ranks of the Polish aristocracy of the middle of the eighteenth century the two brothers Counts Zaluski occupied a very prominent place. The older one, Andreas Stanislav (1695-1758), was Grand Crown Chancellor and Archbishop of Cracow. The younger, Josef Andrei (1702-1774), was Grand Crown Referendarium and from 1758 on bore the title of Bishop of Kiev. The family was very wealthy. Love for knowledge and active intellectual interests might be said to have been a regular family inheritance. The two brothers Andreas and Josef, but more particularly the younger, gathered a collection of books which later became famous. The older brother's part in this matter was comparatively insignificant. It consisted largely of the fact that when Josef hit upon the idea of organizing a public library, Andreas gave him for the future library his own collection of books of about two thousand volumes, and several times afterwards gave him considerable sums of money for purchasing books. It was the intention of Andreas to bequeath his Warsaw palace as a home for these books, but he gave up the idea later on, and in 1758 he left the palace to his legal heirs. The younger brother, Josef, devoted his entire life to the collecting of books and he deserves the greatest praise for his efforts in this line. To appreciate properly the significance of his work, it is not necessary to put him on a pedestal as a distinguished scholar, as some of his biographers have done. He was a sincere and ardent lover of culture and a conspicuous worker in the field of education. Through his active interest in collecting books he saved from destruction many that were not only inter-

esting to bibliophiles but also valuable to science and history. The love of books had possessed him from his earliest years and to this noble passion he remained faithful to the end of his days. As a young man he did what was customary among educated and wealthy families; he took a "grand tour" through Europe to round out his formal education and spent four years in Germany, France and Italy. Then, after a short sojourn in his native land, he again went abroad and lived there from 1729 to 1740, spending but one of those years in Poland. From his first journey he brought home more than three thousand books, many manuscripts and prints. Even then he had the idea of founding a library for public use. Zaluski's passion increased with the increase of his collection. He bought chiefly in Western Europe, maintaining close connections with the learned circles there and with representatives of the book trade, which was even then fairly well organized. He bought everything that was noteworthy, but devoted special care to theology and books treating on Poland, trying to get every Polish imprint. At that time the acquisition of books in Poland was especially difficult and opportunities to purchase were for the most part rather infrequent. The book trade was only slightly developed and national bibliography was just beginning to exist. The work of later investigators has shown that Zaluski did not succeed in buying everything that had been printed in Poland, but he endeavored, however, to collect everything that could be acquired. He spared neither money nor pains, and in his zeal he sometimes resorted to methods which one would have to sternly condemn if they had been applied to the furtherance of purely personal motives. His apologists call attention to the generally known fact that in communities which are not yet highly cultured there is always found a somewhat peculiar attitude towards the book. Polish biographers of Zaluski relate that at one time he hoodwinked people who did not understand the value of certain rare books, that he even actually stole books from private individuals, not to mention the fact that making use of his lofty position he plundered

the monastic libraries. Books had been very carelessly preserved in the Polish monasteries. For the most part they had been thrown down in piles on the floor and stored in damp and cold rooms, and were going to destruction for the lack of proper care; so that Zaluski, by incorporating them in his collection, saved what would otherwise have irrevocably perished. Still facts are facts. He collected from the monasteries books that interested him, having no consideration for the rights of the proprietors. After his death many monasteries entered claims for the return of their books, and the demands were granted as just. Thousands of books were returned to their former owners.

Upon acquiring a given book, Zaluski said never to have put it immediately on the shelves. He took an interest in almost every volume and looked through nearly every item. Many of his books have his own marginal notes, which bear unequivocal evidence of his interest in them. Sometimes he has added the name of the author to an anonymous publication or he has put down the year of publication to a book without a date, or noted the degree of rarity of this or that volume. On books which he considered somewhat rare he placed a star; on rare books two stars; on very rare books he put three stars. There are books in his library with a larger number of stars, some with as many as six. In this way he marked the books which he considered the "phoenix librorum" and he said that they were rarer than white crows. The value of these indications of Zaluski is somewhat questionable. He was often guided by his impressions or by the fact that he had never seen a given book before, but in any case these marks bear unquestionable evidence of the great interest which Zaluski had in books and, in the course of time, he undoubtedly acquired much bibliographical lore.

FOUNDING OF THE ZALUSKI LIBRARY

At the end of the '40's Zaluski definitely decided to convert his collection into a public library. An announcement was made in the newspapers that the idea would shortly be realized and invitations were extended to all who might desire to present

on the opening day Latin works, either in prose or verse, on the subject of the extraordinary advantages which public libraries bring to the arts and sciences. On August 8, 1748, the library was opened in the presence of King August III and representatives of the Polish aristocracy. This memorable occasion brought forth eighty works celebrating the opening of the library and the merits of Zaluski. The library was declared to be the "crown of the capital of the inhabited world" and "the pearl of Poland." Jan Janowski, a canonical scholar, was placed at the head of the library, for the maintenance of which Zaluski made provision and the administration was defined by certain special rules. The library was to be open on Tuesdays and Thursdays to everyone who desired to read. Books were to be delivered to readers by the assistants in the library, and visitors were strictly forbidden to take down books from the shelves. Readers were requested to handle books carefully, and everyone was supposed on beginning a work to invoke a silent blessing on the founder of the library.

The later fortunes of the library fell far short of realizing the hopes with which it had been founded. It may be said to have begun its decline at the moment of its opening. The plan of turning it over to an organization that should care for its further prosperity was not realized. Almost from the first days of its foundation the pilfering of books began, and it was apparently not done simply by strangers. It is certain that the number of readers was very small at a time when the theft of books took on very large proportions. The depredations neither ceased nor were they checked by the papal bull which Zaluski succeeded in securing in 1752, notwithstanding the fact that this bull threatened excommunication to anyone found guilty of stealing from the library.

From the end of the '50's Zaluski began to feel himself burdened by the maintenance of the library. In 1758 his older brother died and the library was thereby deprived of various gifts of money which it had frequently received from him. The affairs of Josef Zaluski were somewhat entangled. He had acquired extensive debts. The heirs of the deceased brother set up

claims even for the house in which the library was placed. Josef had good ground for fearing that after his death they would either sell or divide the treasure which he had accumulated with so much labor and affection. In order to forestall this calamity, in 1761 he bequeathed the library to the Polish nation and entrusted its management for all time to the Warsaw College of Jesuits, expressing at the same time his unalterable desire that the library should remain in Warsaw and should be neither sold nor broken up.

From the '60's on a new passion took hold of Josef Zaluski. He had been drawn into the political struggle which at this time was raging in Poland. The Empress Catherine had demanded that the Polish dissenters should have equal rights with the Catholics. Among a number of persons who insisted on the maintenance of the existing order and did not care to grant any important concessions to the dissenters was Zaluski, who in spite of his broad education was a fanatic in matters of faith. He spoke against the demands of the Russian government with unusual ardor, and although he did not play the principal part among the recalcitrants, Zaluski was arrested with others and exiled to Smolensk and afterwards to Kaluga, where he lived until 1773. During Zaluski's absence from Poland the affairs of his library suffered very considerably. Thefts continued and even grew more numerous. Many rare books and prints were sold to two mysterious Italians for six thousand florins. There were hardly any new acquisitions and later, when the library had been transferred to St. Petersburg, it was found that very few books had been added after 1764 and none at all after 1770. The library building had not been repaired for a long time and was in a very bad state of preservation. The bad condition of the stoves was a constant source of danger from fire. Biester, the director of the Royal Library at Berlin, visited the Zaluski library in 1791 and reported that he saw more books on the floor than on the shelves. Many of the books on the floor were moldy and on the shelves they stood two and three rows deep, making it difficult to find any particular book.

FATE OF THE ZALUSKI LIBRARY

The many debts which had accumulated during Zaluski's absence had not been paid, so that in the middle of the '70's they mounted as high as four hundred thousand florins. On his return to Warsaw, Zaluski turned his attention again to his favorite child, and the condition of the library demanded all the more attention because the Order of Jesuits, to whose direction the library had been entrusted, had been abolished. It became necessary to provide some adequate arrangement for the care and maintenance of the library. Zaluski did not, however, succeed in making any such arrangements. He died Jan. 9, 1774. His heirs at that time entered claims for both the building and the books. Their claims were pressed so hard that it was declared necessary to seal up the library and set a guard over it. At this time many monasteries set up claims for the books which Zaluski had arbitrarily taken from them. Tens of thousands of books were sent back, although some say that nothing but duplicates were returned. In 1775 the library fell under the supervision of the recently established educational commission, but this commission was not in a position to do anything of service to the library. The national assemblies turned out to be far from generous when they came to consider the needs of this educational institution. They appropriated only three thousand florins a year, and a bill was passed making it compulsory that all books published in Poland should be represented by one copy in the library. This rule was not strictly enforced. At the same time, despite the positive order of the founder, the library began to loan duplicates to various educational institutions. In 1780 the Assembly undertook to satisfy the claims of Zaluski's heirs by decreeing that thanks should be publicly offered in the name of the whole Polish nation to the Zaluski family for the generous gift of one of the representatives of this family. The heirs had to be content with this, but they were by no means satisfied. The continued thefts called out a regulation in 1787 laying down more stringent rules for the use of books. In 1793 the educational commission, in order to increase the funds of the library, began to

sell some valuable books belonging to it and at the same time decided to add to the sums thus acquired the small principal still left on hand. The directors of the library at that time addressed to the Russian ambassador a request that he guard the interests of the library and, thanks to his intervention, the decision of the commission was not carried out. The general condition of affairs in the library may be judged from the fact that, in consequence of dampness, many books had become mildewed and destruction threatened to extend also to those which stood next to the injured books. A considerable number of books were voluntarily destroyed because they were affected, some were burned and others were buried in the earth. In short, the foundation of Zaluski was not only not improved after it had been turned over to the Polish people,—it was not even kept in its former condition. In the words of the official Russian history, "it was nodding to its fall." The library was in reality in a pitiable condition when, after the capture of Warsaw, it was declared to be the property of the Russian government and was sent to St. Petersburg.

ARRIVAL OF THE ZALUSKI LIBRARY IN ST. PETERSBURG

The Zaluski library did not reach St. Petersburg in its entirety. Some of the books had disappeared in Warsaw. Shortly after the library was transferred to the Polish nation there were said to be 400,000 volumes, but only about 250,000 volumes reached St. Petersburg. There is a report to the effect that the books were hastily and carelessly packed, so that sets of books were scattered, and a number of volumes were thrown away if they could not be forced into the almost filled boxes. These statements are probably true. One well-known fact must be emphasized, namely, quite noteworthy thefts were committed by persons familiar with the library both during the packing, en route, and shortly after its arrival in St. Petersburg. About 30,000 volumes were stolen by Count Chat-sky. These books turned up later in the Warsaw library, and in the Kremenets Lyceum, and a part were returned to the library at St. Petersburg.

Upon the arrival of the Zaluski library in St. Petersburg the books were turned over by the Empress Catherine to the care of B. S. Popof, director of Her Majesty's Cabinet. The books were temporarily placed in a pavilion in a garden belonging to the Anichkof Palace. This pavilion was located on the ground which now forms the square of the Alexandrina Theatre. The architect Sokolof was instructed to draw up plans for an extensive building for this library, in connection with which there were to be physical, mechanical and other laboratories. Sokolof's plan was approved by the Empress in 1795. In the spring of the following year Popof made a new report to the Empress, in which he said that he had been entrusted with the construction of a building for and the organization of an Imperial Public Library, for which purpose the Zaluski library of more than 200,000 volumes was to be used "with the addition of all Russian and foreign books published since 1764, for since that time the library has received practically no accessions." Popof further said that he was looking for persons competent to take positions in the library, and was gathering information about books which the library ought to purchase. The ideal toward which the Imperial Public Library has unwaveringly and persistently striven, that it should become the preserver of everything which the Russian nation contributed to humanity's treasure house of philosophy, science and literature, was originally due to Catherine the Great. It was accordingly proposed to extend the library by including the various collections of books which were at that time at the disposal of the government, namely, the Hermitage, the Korf, the Voltaire and the Diderot libraries, and also to "bring it to the most perfect organization, magnificence and convenience," and to throw it open to the public. The first appropriation was of 5,000 rubles for beginning work on the building which was started as far back as June, 1795. On the first of October of that year they laid the first course of brick over the foundations. By August the Empress gave instructions for the appropriation of 96,784 rubles for the construction of the building. In 1795-97 about 75,000 rubles were expended on the

building. The care and grouping of the books in the library engaged continuously the persons to whom the books were entrusted. First the library was inventoried. To save time the books were listed just as they were taken from each case, without any sorting, without indicating their place or date of publication. They then began to select the books according to subject matter, language and size. Popof gave Kirschbaum the chief charge of this work. Under his direction there were a number of officials, and worthy of especial mention is Major M. I. Antonovsky, who belonged to a group of men of culture and learning widely scattered in Russia at that time. He knew foreign languages, had traveled abroad when young, took an interest in the work of sorting the books and was particularly interested in the library as a depository for Russian history, to which subject he himself had devoted much attention. He did not succeed in carrying out his plans or even in starting to carry them out, but he worked enthusiastically in the library and for the library, the various departments of which he was anxious to build up. He was assigned the task of classifying the library. First, he thought of ten divisions, then of eight and finally stopped at seven, "corresponding to the main branches of human knowledge, namely, Religion, Jurisprudence, Science and medicine, Philosophy, Mathematics, History and geography, The free or fine sciences, arts and crafts." It is interesting to note that this division was based on the words of King Solomon: "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her *seven pillars*," (Proverbs, ix:1). It was furthermore proposed to divide each division into five sub-divisions. Of course, this system was inadequate to cover all fields of knowledge. To the sub-divisions of the seventh department were assigned works on language and literature, the several branches of philosophy, polygraphy, bibliography, periodicals, the history of learned institutions and schools, pedagogy, all the arts, all the trades and sports! According to one report 150,000 volumes were classified in the first six months. According to another report only 80,000 volumes were classified in the first three years. Apparently these statements

may be reconciled on the assumption that they doubtless represent different degrees of completeness and detail in the work of classification. As the books were classified they were listed. It was proposed to bind the books in the best red morocco, with gilt edges, "to make them harmonize with the magnificence and dignity of the Russian Empire, and to stamp on both sides of the cover the Russian seal, along with the marks of the Imperial Public Library by means of a specially prepared die and to print these same signs on thin transparent sheets to be pasted over the title-pages of the books in such a way that the printed titles and the affixed insignia should be legible." Manuscripts were to be protected in the same way. Furthermore, in order to aid in the identification of stolen books it was planned to place special marks on various pages of each volume and a list of all these marks and the places where they were to be found was to be prepared and written in the hand of the chief librarian. Finally, it was proposed to place the books in cases made of red wood with specially prepared locks. The work of Antonovsky, which was enthusiastically carried out and very useful to the library, came to a speedy end. He had a falling out with Count Chatsky, in whom great confidence was placed by Count Choiseul Gouffier, who was director of the library during the reign of Emperor Paul. After this Antonovsky took no further part in the direction of the library.

The death of Catherine prevented the carrying out of many improvements which she had proposed. The building was finished, but with alterations, as Antonovsky said, both inside and outside. The observatory which had been proposed was not constructed. The laboratories for the mathematical, physical and astronomical instruments were altered, likewise a very beautiful picture for the ceiling of the large hall was omitted and a great many other changes were made; for example, the construction, in connection with the library, of a beautiful garden with fine flowers and waterfalls "for refreshing in the summer time the intellect of those whose minds were heated with excitement," was omitted.

The Emperor Paul, shortly after his suc-

cession, turned over the management of the library to Count Choiseul Gouffier. He was born in 1752 and educated by the Abbé Barthélemy, the author of a book famous in its day, "The travels of Anacharsis." In 1776 he equipped a learned expedition to Greece, and wrote a diffuse and curious work, "Voyage pittoresque en Grèce." In 1784 he was French Ambassador to Constantinople, and continued his archaeological expeditions and investigations. In 1791, being diametrically opposed to the Revolution, he gave up his post and emigrated to Russia. He was an educated—indeed, a learned man,—but apparently the library did not come in for a very large share of his attention. One can easily conceive that Choiseul Gouffier regarded the collection of books as an entirely inadequate foundation for a large public library.

In June, 1798, Major General M. I. Donaurof who was a protegee of Popof, inquired of Choiseul Gouffier as to what instructions had come from the Emperor in view of his report on the inadequacy of the building constructed for the library. Choiseul in reply to this, without mentioning any expression of the Imperial Will, expressed his own views to the effect that it was desirable to extend the building by the addition of galleries on both sides, in such a way that all the books might be placed in the second story, and the first story be used either as apartments for officials of the library or as repositories for His Majesty's Cabinet. He requested 43,400 rubles to cover the expense of these necessary additions. This was 22,000 rubles more than the unexpended balance of Catherine's appropriation. This circumstance apparently led to a search for other means of solving the problem of the final arrangement of the library, and in July, 1798, Adjutant General G. G. Kushelef communicated to Donaurof the Imperial instructions to communicate with Choiseul Gouffier and Baron Nicolai, the President of the Academy of Sciences, and raise the question whether it would not be expedient to combine the books brought from Warsaw with the library of the Academy and to give them to the Academy. On August 11, Baron Nicolai expressed his consent to the transfer, and on August 23, Kushelef com-

municated to Donaurof an Imperial order to deliver the library to the Academy of Sciences and also to turn over to the Academy all the money on hand for its equipment. Choiseul did nothing to forestall the decision, which was equivalent to the annihilation of the library which it was his duty to direct and protect. More than this, he proposed to break up the Zaluski library and distribute its books among the various government departments, some to go to the Academy of Sciences, some to the Medical Academy, some to the University, and so on. The carrying out of this proposal was even begun. This was the occasion for very noteworthy losses of books and prints, only afterwards discovered. Fortunately Choiseul Gouffier did not succeed in carrying out his plans. In 1800 he was dismissed and Count Stroganof took charge, and in the words of Olenin, "saved its life."

STROGANOF AS DIRECTOR

Count Alexander S. Stroganof, son of a famous man of wealth, was born in 1733 and received at home a brilliant education for the time, and in 1752 he went abroad, passing five years in Germany, Italy and France. He studied industriously in the higher educational institutions and with great ardor familiarized himself with all kinds of works of art. When his father died in 1757 the son returned to St. Petersburg, where he quickly rose to a high position in society. His high intellectual qualities, combined with a noble character and a cheerful disposition, won him the deep respect of all who knew him, and he enjoyed the continual favor of the Empress Elizabeth II, Catherine II, and of the Emperors Paul and Alexander I. He accumulated an admirable collection of pictures, prints, coins, medals and cameos,—a collection which at that time was the most important in Russia and rich in really excellent things. His library was the best in the country. He put all his collections freely at the disposal of everyone interested in science and art, and his home was famed for its hospitality and was the center of good taste and scientific interests. His appointment as director of the library was of course highly beneficial to that rising institution. He contributed much to

putting the library in order. He insisted on its preservation and independence. In January, 1800, Duke Nicolai inquired of him whether the Zaluski library would be housed in the building intended for it at the Academy and Count Stroganof replied the same day that the library would not be transferred to the Academy, and that it was proposed to transfer it to the building which was then under construction for it. This, however, was not accomplished without difficulties. The building was already occupied by the Cabinet. Stroganof wrote to the director of the Cabinet that the Emperor had already inquired whether the books were being transferred to their destined home, and so he requested that the building be cleared. On June 23, Stroganof was finally handed a copy of a note with which the director of the Cabinet intended to approach the Emperor—proving the need of the Cabinet for both the building in which the books were at that time and the one which was under construction for the library. Two days before receiving this copy, Stroganof sent a note to the Emperor in which he mentioned the fact that in his appointment as director, the Emperor had quite definitely expressed himself to the effect that the building under construction would be turned over to the library; that the building was perfectly suited for a repository of books; and he begged him to preserve it for the library. On this note the Emperor wrote June 26, 1800: "To be in accordance with my opinion." On September 1st, 1801, Stroganof demanded of the Cabinet the delivery of the finished building to the library, and about September 10th the transfer was accomplished. The original building is still preserved, but has been greatly extended. The transfer of the books was actively begun, under the superintendence of Chevalier d'Ogar. On November 24th the library officials informed the Cabinet that the building which had been temporarily occupied by the library was cleared of books and was free for occupancy by the Cabinet.

D'Ogar succeeded Antonovsky in the superintendence of the classification and cataloging. He wrote the "Instructions for the management of the Imperial Public Library," which were approved by Count

Stroganof. While preserving the general characteristics of Antonovsky's plan, these instructions gave the librarians greater freedom in dealing with the books in detail. Those who sorted the books were recommended to make as many sub-divisions of the subject matter as possible, as it was thought that an incoherent collection, instead of giving instruction, merely placed before the eyes meaningless masses of books, while on the other hand a large number of classes, made up with discernment and skillfully classified, constituted the grandeur of a library. However, the work of classifying and cataloging did not proceed very rapidly. Olenin, the director, was old and in poor health and could not enforce demands for the work needed. In 1808 twelve officials classified 102,966 books and cataloged 89,791 of them. During this same period the equipment of the library with bookcases was going on. In the winter of 1802 an appropriation of 16,141 rubles was made for the library and 150 pine cases were constructed. The latter were put in position between 1802 and 1811. In 1805 an appropriation of 9,411 rubles was made for the construction of cases in the department of manuscripts. In 1805 the valuable Dubrovsky collection of manuscripts was acquired. This collection was made under unique circumstances, and the role which Stroganof played in the matter is noteworthy.

THE DUBROVSKY COLLECTION

Peter Petrovitch Dubrovsky, after finishing his course in the Kiev Theological Seminary, began in 1773 his services as a copyist in the Synod and afterwards received a position at the church of the Russian Embassy at Paris. In 1780 he held the position of "student at the Embassy." Later he discharged the functions of actuary and secretary. The uprising of the people made the continuous existence of the foreign missions in Paris dangerous, and he was instructed to get the papers of the Embassy out of the country. Dubrovsky accomplished this successfully, taking the papers to Holland, Hamburg, and finally to Russia, where he himself arrived in 1800. With the papers of the Embassy, Dubrovsky brought from Paris his valuable col-

lection of manuscripts. At the time of the plundering of the Abbey of St. Germain de Corbé by the masses, Dubrovsky succeeded by various ways in securing about 400 really magnificent and noteworthy manuscripts and about 8,000 autographs of famous Frenchmen. While he was on an official mission in England in 1794, it became known that he was the owner of these treasures and very attractive offers of purchase were made to him, but he wished to sell the collection *en bloc* in Russia. Stroganof fully sympathized with this desire. On Dubrovsky's arrival in St. Petersburg, his collection was examined by a number of scholars, among them Olenin and General P. K. Sukhtelen, a well-known bibliophile. It was not very difficult for them to place a value on the collection which it then appeared impossible to purchase. They also easily interested Stroganof in the matter. The latter visited Dubrovsky, looked over his collection and drew up a request to the Emperor for its purchase. After many parleys the government acquired the collection under the following conditions:

Dubrovsky was again given a position in the College of Foreign Affairs (from which he had been dismissed) and he was to receive for the collection 15,000 rubles during the first year and an annual income of 3,000 rubles as a sort of interest on the sum which would have purchased the collection. Dubrovsky also received the rank of Knight of St. Ian of the second degree, and lastly he was appointed curator of the department of manuscripts, which was then organized in the library, with a salary of 1200 rubles per year, and with a suite of rooms adjacent to the manuscript department. Dubrovsky was subordinate only to the director of the library.

APPOINTMENT OF OLENIN

In the beginning of 1808, d'Ogar died and on the recommendation of Stroganof, Alexei Nicolaivich Olenin was appointed Assistant Director, and from that time the organization of the library went forward rapidly. Olenin was born in Moscow in 1763 and received his early education at home, as was customary in those times. In 1774 he was sent to St. Petersburg and

entered the Pages' Academy. In 1780 he was sent abroad to round out his education at the Dresden Artillery School. While here he was appointed Captain, but manifested a deep interest in learned occupations, industriously read history and archaeology and also developed considerable acquaintance with painting and architecture; in fact, he was rather a good sketcher and engraver. In 1785 he returned to Russia where he was appointed quartermaster and later captain of artillery. In 1786 he was elected a member of the Academy in recognition of his work on a dictionary of ancient military terms. He was retired with the rank of colonel and in April, 1795, entered the office for the purchase of metals which was organized in connection with the Imperial Bank. In 1796 he was appointed councilor of the Imperial Bank. During these years Olenin occupied himself quite largely with art, furnishing several engravings, among other things a title-page to one of the works of Pushkin. After that he drew ninety-two vignettes for the works of Derzhavin. In 1799 he engraved illustrations for the second edition of Khemnitser. In 1800 he became closely associated with a number of eminent scholars and in 1806 his first printed work appeared. His scientific interests continued to widen. He had gathered quite a library and a small collection of manuscripts. Stroganof, having become acquainted with him as a member of the learned circle, requested in 1808 that Olenin be appointed his coadjutor and on April 29 the latter was appointed to the library service, while retaining his other offices. The appointment was extremely important to the progress of the newly established institution. It would probably have been impossible to find another man of such wide interests and special knowledge in so many fields as Olenin possessed. He had already become the center of a circle of distinguished litterateurs of his time. His hospitable home was visited eagerly by representatives of the highest circles interested in science and literature. His kindness and readiness to appreciate the interests of everyone and to support them in moments of depression and discouragement, won for him the love and respect of all who met him. His ar-

dent love for everyone whose heart was in the development of Russian talent, combined with an energetic and business-like character, the ability to work and make others work, all these qualities contributed to make him extremely useful and important, and particularly qualified him for his duties as director of the library. Olenin already had had dealings with the library. In 1804-05 he familiarized himself thoroughly with Dubrovsky's collection and took part in the valuation of it, sharing the efforts of Stroganof to retain it for Russia. He also took part in the final parleys which led to its purchase. He was the first to bear the title of assistant director. The director-in-chief, however, was not the immediate chief of the library officials. The latter actually had an assistant (d'Ogar) but with a different title, "superior officer of the library." Olenin's duties were not specifically defined. They naturally followed from the duties of his predecessor, which are laid down in d'Ogar's "instructions." He assigned duties to the minor officials. D'Ogar attended to all the details of arranging the books, down to the pasting in of the labels. It was his duty to make recommendations concerning the officials to the chief librarian. He was responsible for the proper expenditure of the money assigned to him by the director-in-chief. While occupying the position of assistant to the director, Olenin was really the director of the library.

The staff of the library was recruited from many walks of life. Some of the men were only indifferently well prepared for their duties in the library. Not having a permanent, energetic guide, they worked rather listlessly and the public, not without grounds, began to take a rather skeptical attitude towards the institution. As a lively expression of this view we may quote the half jesting letter which Count Buturlin, then director of the Hermitage library, wrote to Olenin when the latter was taking his first steps towards re-organization. "Be terrified," he said, "the pitiful shade of d'Ogar will appear to you in your sleep! I can see it from here. He is holding in his hand a long catalog of the separate biographies with which he has enriched this library and in a voice as hollow as the

grave he says: 'Presumptuous youth, with inappropriate zeal, you have formed a resolution to carry to its end an undertaking which should have no end. With what right do you deprive of their beverage and overturn the mug with daily liqueur belonging to that throng of officials who exist for the purpose of shifting books from one spot to another? Hapless youth! You are behind your times! How is it you cannot understand the absolute necessity of making no change in the present *status quo*? Everything was arranged in the best possible way. The whole official system was organized. Salaries were paid when due. The years of service were reckoned and passed peacefully by, and brought the officials to titles, crosses, pensions and the like. Now, all this beautiful edifice is threatened with alteration through your interference alone. Tremble, innovator! I summon against you the irritated shades of the two Zaluskis—one of them, I mean the Bishop, will pronounce upon you an anathema, and his brother, the Crown Referendarium, will draw his pistol. Why do you disturb the peace of these records buried in dust? Why return to the light of day these gloomy volumes which had been left to be devoured by mildew? How glorious was everything! . . . ' Later developments showed that Buturlin was not justified in his pessimistic attitude.

In 1809 Olenin's first work was to give an account of the contents of the Zaluski library. He reported that there were in Latin 64,480 volumes; in French 36,101; German 24,735; Italian 9,692; English 5,734; Polish 5,513; Dutch 2,673; Greek 2,055; Spanish and Portuguese 874; Hebrew 539; Old Church Slavonic and Russian 8, making a total of 152,404. In addition there were 753 incunabula, 149 books in minor European languages, unclassified, 175 in Oriental languages, and 152 portfolios of portraits. There were also 45,000 duplicates and 40,000 dissertations and pamphlets, thus bringing up the total inventory to 238,632 volumes, 12,000 manuscripts and 24,574 prints. Olenin acknowledged this count to be but an approximation. Some volumes contained several works and, on the other hand, some volumes were in duplicate but were not counted as such.

OLENIN'S CLASSIFICATION

The report of June 30, 1808 shows that 103,000 books had been classified and 90,000 cataloged. The library building was dark and damp, and Olenin had eight large windows put in the reading room on the lower floor where formerly there had only been some small circular windows near the ceiling. This not only improved the lighting but also the ventilation, and made the room dryer. Books stood two, three, four and five rows deep on the shelves. This congestion was remedied somewhat by the introduction of new cases. At first Olenin thought that he could not open the library to the public until the whole catalog was complete, but then he decided that with a shelf-list he could make the library usable before the completion of the catalog. He proposed to proceed as follows: First, to group the books into classes according to the established departments of the library. After that, to group the books of each department according to language, then arrange the books in each language according to size and finally shelve the books of each size alphabetically according to the name of the author and the title of the work. By this one means, said Olenin in his report for 1809-11, the men working in the Imperial Library were able to find without catalogs the books for which the readers called. Nowhere, said he, is there a library in which you could find a complete catalog of its books, and only on the above mentioned lines is it possible to search out books to meet the needs of the readers. Still, it is perfectly plain, said Olenin, that the ability to find books really depends not so much on the existence of a complete catalog as on the systematic arrangement of the books and on the frequent reading of the shelves, by means of which the attendants become so familiar with the books that they remember not only the volumes but also the very case and shelf and the exact location on the shelf. Olenin soon learned, however, that in a large library one cannot depend on such vague arrangements and he made a thorough study of the theory and practice of classification and cataloging. He wrote his "New bibliographical system," submitted it to Count Stroganof, and secured his complete ap-

proval. This system was set forth in a book entitled "An attempt at a new bibliographical system for the Imperial Public Library," printed in Russian and French in 1809. At first Olenin divided his system into three parts: 1, Sciences; 2, Art and literature, and 3, Philology. He classified the sciences into:

Intellectual sciences: Theology, Jurisprudence, Philosophy, History.

Natural sciences: Natural history, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry.

Exact sciences: Mathematics (pure and applied).

He divided the Arts into 1, Mechanical arts, 2, Free arts (Fine arts) and 3, Literary arts; and Philology into 1, Linguistics and 2, Polygraphy. There were only two sub-divisions of polygraphy: 1, Polygraphic writings, consisting of (a) Memoirs of academies and learned societies, (b) Encyclopedias, (c) Miscellanies and selected readings. 2, Authors, poets, prose writers and those who used both poetry and prose.

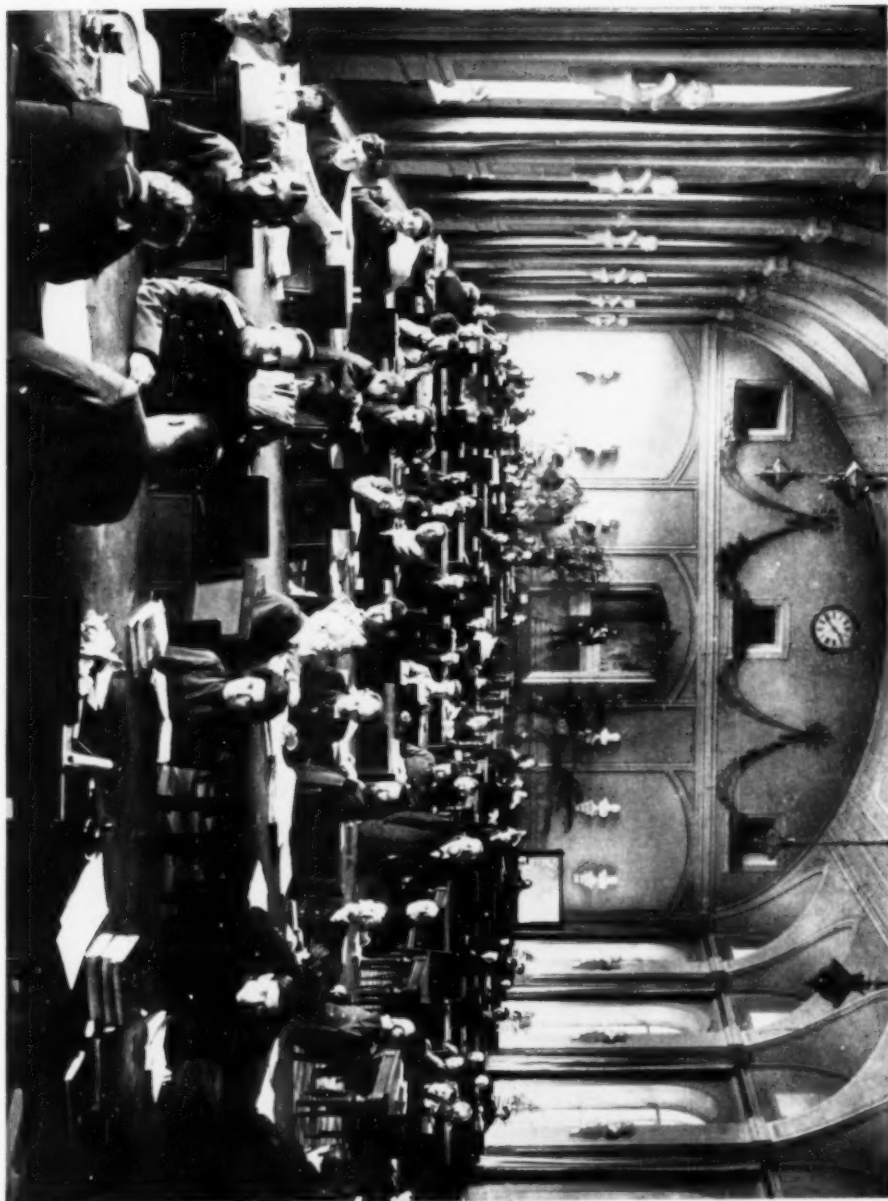
Olenin submitted his system to the members of the library staff on October 17, 1808, and the next day he assigned them their work and showed them how to arrange the books. Beginning with the small books on the top shelf and finishing with the largest books lying flat on the lowest shelf, the folios were put at the bottom, the quartos above them, the octavos above that, but all the books in any one press or section were devoted to one subject. If there were not enough books on one subject to fill out a press, a vertical upright was inserted so as to divide the press in two, in order that all books of different sizes on the same subject might be found in one vertical line. If two or more books were included in one volume they were torn apart and temporary paper covers put on with a manuscript title so that they could be closely classified.

Stroganof, visiting the library in March, 1811, expressed his satisfaction at the speed and intelligence with which the work had been accomplished. He also entrusted Olenin with the preparation of a basis for the administration of the library. This work of Olenin's occupied almost four years. By 1812 the classification was about finished. In that year some changes were made in

the buildings, wooden floors were put in as they were considered dryer and warmer than stone, the stoves were repaired and the two inner staircases were rebuilt. Tables were made for future readers and some new cases put in. In the upper floor of the library light wooden galleries were erected so that the shelves could be extended higher. These galleries were made on the model of those in the Bodleian and were at that time considered an important innovation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF

But still the library did not have a permanent organization, neither a system of work nor an organized staff, and the process of organization proceeded but slowly. Antonovsky had raised the question as to the character of men needed for officials. He held that they should know the Russian and several foreign languages. For each large sub-division there should be an expert in charge and, if necessary, an expert assistant for him; and at the head of the library there should be a director, a native born Russian. Under him there should be a chief librarian, also a native Russian but possessing a knowledge of foreign languages and sciences. Among the duties of this librarian was the writing of Russian history. A proposed outline of organization dated March 12, 1802, has been preserved. This sets aside 20,000 rubles for the support of the library. This outline does not contain any rules for the organization of the library staff nor specify the duties of the various officials. The officials who were in charge of the classification and cataloging of the books were officially officers of the Cabinet and legally there were no library officials. The men working in the library were sometimes called librarians and sometimes assistant librarians, but these were not official designations. Their duties were assigned by Count Stroganof or his assistant. As has already been said, Olenin had worked out an organization for the library which the Emperor approved on October 14, 1810 and thus originated "The basis for the management of the Imperial Public Library" through which the collection of books acquired the name by which it is still known. It was placed under the Minister of Education but remained under the direc-



THE MAIN READING ROOM, IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. PETERSBURG



tion of a special director. This document provided for seven librarians, seven assistant librarians, a curator of the manuscript department and an assistant for him. Each librarian and the curator received 1200 rubles. There were also two secretaries provided for and 13 watchmen. There was a budget of 24,500 rubles, which with the 2,500 rubles from the library's own resources made a total of 27,000. There was no specific sum for the purchase of new books. Aside from the possible balance left after the running expenses were met the library would in due time be granted a good sized sum for filling up its gaps and keeping the collection up to date. Until that could be done the library should try to acquire new books by the exchange of duplicates. At this time also the library was granted the right to receive directly, without further formalities, two copies of every book published in the Empire and to supplement its collection by the publications of the Senate, the Synod, the Academy of Sciences and the University, and to demand faithful copies of all the manuscripts on Russian history preserved in various archives both in religious and secular institutions. All the officials were to be under the authority of the director of the library, except an assistant confirmed by the Minister of Education who succeeded the director in case of his removal from office or in event of his being incapacitated by illness. Two librarians selected by the director had charge of the management of the business end of the institution. In addition to the regular officials, the director had the right to appoint honorary librarians, without salary, not to exceed seven in number. In case of vacancies they received consideration before others. In 1817 the number of these honorary librarians was doubled. In 1818 the Academician Fren was appointed honorary librarian and by exception was given a salary of 1200 rubles, which he received until 1850 from the resources of the library. After that it was granted by the Imperial Treasury.

Immediately after this document there followed on Feb. 10, 1812, an Imperial order providing for the annual appropriation of 21,000 rubles. This was due to the efforts of Olenin, who showed the inade-

quacy of the previous existing sum. This raised the budget to 48,000 rubles in 1812. But still there was no appropriation for the purchase of books. Only the unexpended balance could be used for this purpose. As the library gradually approached the state of being cataloged, Olenin found it possible in 1826 to reduce the number of assistant librarians from sixteen to nine. However, he doubled their salaries. He was to some extent opposed by the Minister of Education who thought that the full number of assistants should be retained, and in 1830 such a recommendation was made by the director of the library. The revised proposition was laid before the Imperial Council in 1830. The Council made several important changes, and in 1841 the Emperor confirmed the revised proposals. The sum appropriated remained as before, 45,500 rubles. There were eight librarians at 2700 rubles. Instead of the assistant director there were provided four sub-librarians at 1200 rubles each. The number of copyists and watchmen was somewhat increased. In addition, 14,500 rubles were provided for various expenses, among them the purchase of books, although in small number and as special bargains.

However, the library had a somewhat special income through the renting of shops on the ground floor. These had increased so that in 1830 the rent amounted to 10,500 rubles; but this was not a thoroughly reliable source of income. In 1834 the booksellers who had occupied the shops refused to rent them any longer and they were let to new tenants for smaller sums. A considerable sum of money was spent on the construction of a large addition to the building, so that the director was obliged to ask for an increase of 3,000 rubles in 1834 for the heating of this addition.

In spite of the fact that there was no special book fund, books were constantly being bought. During the first twenty-five years of the existence of the library, 214,300 rubles were spent for books. The new order of 1831 did not make any important change in the inner arrangements of the library.

OLENIN'S PLAN FOR CATALOGS

By the end of 1810 the classification had proceeded so far that Olenin proposed to

the officials of the library that they should begin the making of catalogs, which turned out to be much more complicated than it seemed to be at first glance, and took much more time than Olenin estimated. Olenin's idea was to have three catalogs:

1. Alphabetical subject catalog.
2. Alphabetical author catalog.
3. Systematic bibliographical catalog with appropriate historical and bibliographical notes as to rare editions, and designations as to the room and case in which the books were kept.

Special rules for the making of these catalogs were later laid down by Olenin, who suggested that before beginning the writing of the catalogs themselves they should prepare certain data, and to this end copyists were instructed to transcribe previously existing catalogs, not in book form as heretofore but on separate cards of card-ridge paper. On such sheets were to be similarly described the books which had not been entered in the existing catalogs. These cards then passed into the hands of the librarians, each one selecting the cards falling in his division. The librarians then revised them, placed in the upper left hand corner a letter under which the cards should be filed for a subject index, then in the same margin was indicated the class, division and sub-division to which the book should be assigned. On the right margin was written at the top the name of the author. Under it a Roman letter indicating the room where that division of books was to be found and under this a letter indicating the case and finally the number of volumes and the size of the book.

The cards were to be passed to the person who had been specially engaged in the construction of the earlier subject catalog. He was to arrange the cards alphabetically and then they were to be passed over to a copyist for copying into an appropriate form for the printer. After the preparation of the first alphabetical catalog the cards were to pass into the hands of another official whose duty was to make a second alphabetical catalog; namely, the author catalog. But all these plans remained simply as proposals. Catalogs were of course made under Olenin, only much later and in different form.

EXTENDING THE COLLECTIONS

The Zaluski library contained practically no Russian books. In 1810 there were eight in Russian and Church Slavonic and fifteen books in Southern Slavonic languages. Olenin considered it his sacred duty to carry out the wishes of Catherine as to the formation of a Russian collection and he made extensive preparations for such work, providing a suite of rooms along the Nevsky adjacent to the round room. He also took measures to provide for the carrying out of the copyright law. In 1811 Russian books began to flow into the library but how small the number was in comparison with the growth of the institution later can be seen from the figures. In 1811 the library received 625 titles, of which 525 were Russian. In 1812, 810 titles and in 1813 about 800 titles. It was found impossible to secure books from the Grand Duchy of Finland through copyright and other privileges. The University of Vilna sent only a list of its publications, and the Minister had to interfere in order to secure the publications themselves. In 1811, Grandidier was sent to Moscow for a month to gather information as to how the library might profitably exchange its duplicates for new books on sale in Moscow. Nothing is known of the results of this trip except that he brought back certain Greek books as gifts. No manuscripts were collected at all. Whether any copies of manuscripts, as provided for by the regulations, came into the library is not known. Nevertheless the department of manuscripts was able to offer readers in Russian history and literature somewhat more than had been collected by Zaluski and Dubrovsky.

To encourage gifts it was provided that special thanks should be given to donors, that their names should be published in official documents, and inscribed on certain columns in the interior of the library. Moreover if the gift were especially valuable the donor "in return for his zeal for the public welfare might look for other marks of the Imperial goodwill." Yet the number of gifts was not particularly large,—105 books in 1811 and only 15 in 1812. In 1813 there were 700 gifts. For none of the gifts of that period was any Imperial reward given, and the names of the donors

were not inscribed anywhere in the library. Zoizosimus, who presented several Greek books to the library, received in return a portrait of the Emperor costing forty rubles. In 1814, the year of its formal opening, the library received in all 3,084 volumes and twenty-one manuscripts.

VISIT OF ALEXANDER I

Stroganof died September 27, 1811, and after his death some changes were made. The library passed under the direct supervision of the Minister of Education. The office of chief director was abolished and a director placed in charge. The first director was Olenin. In 1811 Count Razumovsky, the Minister of Education, announced to the Emperor that the library would be ready for opening to the public in the beginning of the next year, and asked His Majesty to favor the library with a personal visit. The Emperor set January 2, 1812, as the day for this visit. He arrived at noon and the Minister of Education and the director of the library met the Emperor at the entrance and conducted him into the round room on the second floor. Here His Majesty was presented with the list of officials of the library and a copy of Olenin's system of classification. His Majesty examined this and gave it his approval, and expressed his pleasure in the building and a desire to visit all its parts. The inspection began in the theological department, which was housed in the five rooms on the third floor. Then the five rooms on the second floor were inspected. His Majesty examined several incunabula and inspected the beginnings of the Russian collection on the first floor, where his attention was directed to the duplicates and it was explained that these books might be used to enrich the library by exchange or sale. Finally, the Emperor entered the manuscript department and examined with close attention for nearly an hour manuscripts of the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries. The officials of the library standing in line, were introduced and "each of them had the fortune to be the recipient of the most gracious attention of His Majesty." After this the Emperor, expressing his approval of the work of all the officials, departed shortly before 2:00 p. m. Before

his departure he was presented by the Minister of Education with a poem written by the assistant librarian, Gniedich. The visit of the Emperor was pictured in an engraving printed in a book published the same year, "Acts relating to the organization of the Imperial Public Library," and later the visit was painted in oil and now adorns the office of the Director. For some years January 2d was a holiday in the library. On January 10th the Empress Elizabeth visited the library and on January 16th the Empress Maria Feodorovna, with a distinguished retinue, visited the institution. The Emperor after his personal inspection conferred various orders upon Olenin and other members of the staff. Grandidier was presented with a diamond ring. Librarian Bieute received an increase of 300 rubles in salary. The income of the library was raised 3500 rubles and the Emperor granted his permission for the transfer of a considerable number of books from the Hermitage library to the new library.

In 1812 Olenin organized in connection with the library a special society for the preparation of a brief Slovenic dictionary and decided to publish Sopikof's "Attempt at a Russian bibliography." The society included many distinguished names and in March of the same year the Emperor allowed the expenditure of a sum of money borrowed from school funds for the projected dictionary, and the work of Sopikof. This action was justified by the fact that both books were to be distributed to all the public schools. The publication of the dictionary, to which it was proposed to apply the principles of comparative philology, was held up, but the "Attempt at a Russian bibliography" was brought to a successful completion. By special request of Olenin the Minister of Education suggested to the Director of the Academy of Sciences that Sopikof be allowed to study in the Academy library not less than twice a week. The publication of the "Attempt" came under the special supervision of the administration of the Imperial Public Library. Seven hundred and fifty copies of the printed book were voted to the school authorities to cancel the debt.

Although the library was not open to the public until its formal opening, still during

1810-11 the director granted to individuals who were in need of books permission to study in the library. After the Emperor visited the library it was to be open to the public, but there was some delay occasioned by verifying the contents of the manuscript department. The curator of manuscripts, Dubrovsky, occupying a peculiar position in the library and having taken up his residence in the quarters especially provided for him, began to conduct himself in a somewhat peculiar manner. Certain suspicious characters visited him in his rooms and unusual occurrences took place now and then. Three times in the course of six weeks fire broke out. As early as 1809 several manuscripts had been stolen. Dubrovsky laid the blame for their loss on some of the guards, but he himself afterwards discovered that they had been stolen by a certain Prokhorov, who had gained access to the manuscript department through Dubrovsky's rooms by means of a false key which Prokhorov had made from a wax cast taken from the lock. However, Dubrovsky continued to receive Prokhorov in his rooms even after the theft had taken place!

LOSSES IN THE MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT

Entering upon his duties as chief director, Olenin requested the Emperor to issue an order which would insure the preservation of all the parts of the Imperial Public Library. He explained that by the Imperial decree of 1805, Dubrovsky was responsible to the chief director, but that by the rules of 1810 the assistant to the chief director bore the responsibility for the entire library. Olenin being apprehensive for the preservation of the manuscript treasures on account of the fires that had started in Dubrovsky's rooms, asked: first, whether the curator of the manuscript department was subordinate to him as were the other officials at the library, requesting, in case he were not, that the assistant to the director be relieved of the responsibility for conflagrations and other untoward events which might injure either the manuscript department or the entire library; second, whether he had the authority to demand of the curator of manuscripts a true list of all the manuscripts in his care; third,

whether the assistant curator was to be held equally responsible with the curator, and fourth, whether anybody could reside within the library building itself. On October 13, 1811, there followed the abolition of the office of chief director and the appointment of Olenin as director of the library. This change made quite definite the relations between Olenin and Dubrovsky. It was evident that the latter was subordinate to the director, who was now the highest official in the library. Furthermore, the Minister of Education informed Olenin that in his opinion the sense of the constitution was that the keeper of manuscripts was responsible to the director, and he instructed Olenin to demand of the keeper of manuscripts a true list of these treasures, a copy of which he was to keep in the archives of the library, while another copy was to be sent to the Minister. As to the question of people dwelling in the library, the Minister deferred the answer until he might have an opportunity to personally inspect the building. When this opinion of the Minister was explained to Dubrovsky and his assistant, the latter made a declaration in which he claimed that not being resident in the building, and spending only a few hours a day there, he could not watch over the preservation of the manuscripts, the more so since Dubrovsky had the keys to the cases and had direct access from his own rooms to the library rooms. The assistant further explained that he could not say whether any manuscripts had been stolen or not, since there was no catalog and the leaves of the most valuable manuscripts were not numbered and the manuscripts were lying in the cases out of all order, being arranged neither according to Zaluski's nor d'Ogar's numbers. This report was referred to the Minister and he instructed the director to report as soon as possible just what manuscripts were in the library, pointing out that they were public documents and could not be replaced in case they were lost, that hereafter two keys should be kept, one in the possession of the curator and the other in the care of his assistant but that, of course, only Dubrovsky and not his assistant could be held responsible. The day after receiving this letter, Olenin ordered ten officials, in-

cluding Dubrovsky and his assistant, to begin the verification of the manuscripts from the indexes in accordance with which the manuscripts of the Zaluski library were received into the department. During all the time of the verification, the doors leading from Dubrovsky's room into the department were locked and sealed with the government seal, and with the seals of the curator and his assistant. The only entrance to the department was through the round room of the first floor and this door was sealed daily after the work was finished, both the curator and his assistant attaching their seals and a special guard being detailed to watch the windows until iron gratings could be made.

On November 16, Olenin personally inquired of Dubrovsky whether the verification of the manuscripts would soon be finished. Dubrovsky replied that only a short time more was needed, but he added that among the manuscripts there were certain ones which, not being entered in the catalog which he had turned over to Stroganof, he considered as his own property and did not intend to leave in the library, as he had already taken the prayer-book of Anna Yaroslavna. Reporting this to the Minister of Education, Olenin pointed out that the catalog in question was made by Dubrovsky in 1804 and was headed by Dubrovsky: "Extrait du catalogue general des manuscrits qui sont ici, le reste est encore dans l'étranger," and at the end Dubrovsky added that the list was hastily made and that he would have the honor of making a more detailed one later when the remaining cases should have been received from Hamburg. On the basis of this, Olenin concluded that the library had unconditional right to all the manuscripts which Dubrovsky had collected abroad and that the prayer-book of Anna Yaroslavna was bought abroad before the library was purchased by the Emperor, as was also the prayer-book of Mary, Queen of Scots. In answer to this letter, the Minister of Education wrote, under date of December 20, 1811, that rumors had reached him that officials of the library had taken some manuscripts and he instructed Olenin to announce that the manuscripts should be immediately returned. Olenin replied on December 23 that he had first

made announcement of the instructions to Dubrovsky, that the latter had asserted that he had given out no manuscripts to anyone, and that they were kept so securely that no official could take any out, so that it was quite unnecessary to make inquiry of any other officials.

In March, 1812, the verification was finished but Dubrovsky was soon taken seriously ill so that there was scarcely any hope for his recovery. However, he did recover, and agreed to resign. He desired only to keep the title of honorary curator of manuscripts, but since honorary service was equivalent to actual service in all except salary, the Minister declined to comply with Dubrovsky's request. Finally, Dubrovsky was retired on April 5, 1812, with the title of civil councilor and the order of St. Anne of the second degree. He was given at the same time 7000 rubles and his annual pension was increased from 3000 to 4000 rubles. But even with this he does not seem to have been satisfied. He demanded that the library pay his rent and also asked remuneration for some Egyptian hieroglyphics left by him in the library. The Minister gave instructions to pay the rent from November 1, 1811 to April 5, 1812, and also to pay twenty-two and a half rubles for the hieroglyphics. At the same time he gave instructions to secure from Dubrovsky a written promise not to make any further claims on the library. As a matter of fact he made no further demands. He died in 1816.

The verification of the manuscripts took much time and labor. It was necessary to inspect more than 12,000 volumes and many thousand separate sheets and leaves. All the leaves of the most important manuscripts were numbered and at the end of each bound volume there was placed a description of its contents. Every manuscript was identified on the basis of the description in the lists already made and a note was made of its verification. The manuscripts were then placed in a new and more convenient arrangement.

THREATENED NAPOLEONIC INVASION

In this way everything was prepared for the opening of the library, but it was still further delayed by the great struggle into

which Russia was then drawn by the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon's occupation of Moscow endangered St. Petersburg and the Minister of Education warned the director of the library to take thought for its preservation. All the manuscripts and the best books, as Olenin puts it, to the number of 150,000 were then packed in boxes and sent north by water. Two librarians accompanied the expedition. The boat moved slowly along, was delayed by the strong current and stormy weather, and only after twelve days did it reach Lake Ladoga, and start for the mouth of the Svir river, which it reached after weathering a severe storm. Two weeks later it reached a village thirty versts above Pole, where it was thought necessary to pass the winter. The river began to freeze and it was not possible to go any further. They rented two peasant huts near the river and decided to unload the boxes. A military guard was retained on the boat. Sopikof, one of the two officials, visited the brig daily and reported on the condition of the cargo and the persons under his charge. When the danger of the Napoleonic invasion had passed, Olenin urged that the books be brought back immediately on account of the danger from dampness. On December 19 the books were returned to the library, being brought to St. Petersburg on one hundred and eight sledges. The weight was about 60,000 pounds. Olenin thanked Sopikof in warm terms and expressed his own gratitude and that of the library for his earnest efforts, and promised to send a favorable report on his work to the Minister of Education. Olenin said in his report that the books were not packed in the same order in which they had been placed on the shelves and so the volumes of some sets had become scattered, but he speaks of no losses at this time. The books were returned to the library shelves in their former order.

In July, 1813, Olenin addressed the following letter to the Minister, in which he expressed his desire that the library might contain not only books but all printed matter.

"In accordance with the arrangements made by your Highness, there are regularly received in the library two copies of each newly published book, not only from the

censoring committee but also from any other places. Although works of the engraver's art, such as prints representing various historical or other subjects, portraits, maps, plans published by private individuals, and finally printed music with and without words should be presented to the library in accordance with the law, just as are printed books; still not a single one of the above mentioned category has been presented to the library, except caricatures. This irregularity is due to the fact that such publications are not passed upon by the censor before publication. I am therefore moved to humbly suggest to your Highness my opinion on this subject. I venture to suggest that all the above mentioned classes should certainly be treated in exactly the same manner as books and be submitted to the censors for revision. The object of this revision is not simply to insure the delivery of copies of such works to the library but also to prevent the publication of any matter that might be subversive of the faith, scurrilous or injurious to the young. To prove the need of such regulations I cite only two examples: one which reveals the existence of persons who have frightfully departed from the faith and have lost respect for government and morality; the other one, which occurred here in St. Petersburg, affects education. On the accession of the unhappy Louis XVI to the throne there appeared in France an engraving of the very finest workmanship, representing the anointment and coronation of His Majesty in the Cathedral at Rheims. In this magnificent picture everything seems at first sight excellent, but on careful examination of its details by the help of a magnifying glass, in the windows of the cathedral, part of which are represented in this picture, there are depicted, instead of faces of the saints, the most disgusting forms, appropriate only to the works of Aretino.

"In this city in 1812 there were published some new maps of the four parts of the globe by a certain Shiriaev, but these so-called new maps were identical in all their parts with erroneous maps published in 1808, the figures being merely changed to 1812, with here and there a new boundary line inserted in color. And those are the

kinds of maps by which our youths are to be instructed! How can there be any truth in such instruction? To avoid the repetition of such cases it is necessary in my opinion to submit all works of the engraver's art to the review of the censor before they are published."

FORMAL OPENING OF THE LIBRARY

The formal opening of the library took place January 2, 1814. Librarian Krasovsky and Assistant Librarian Gniedich at Olenin's invitation prepared the plans for the formalities of the opening. Over three hundred persons were invited to attend these exercises and two hundred and fourteen people came, among them many church officials. The ceremonies took place in the round room on the second floor. There were preliminary remarks by Olenin, who briefly explained the measures of the government looking toward the organization of the library and the labors which had been performed in carrying out these measures. He spoke gratefully of the visit of the Emperor and said that the library would every year celebrate the second of January, which was long to be remembered as a day of great moment. Librarian Krasovsky then read a paper "On the usefulness of human knowledge and the necessity for the existence of public libraries in every well ordered Empire." After a brief recess, during which rules regulating the library, printed in French, German, and Latin, were distributed, Gniedich read a paper entitled "Causes that have delayed the development of Russian literature."

During the first year there were only 329 readers using 1341 books. In the ninety-ninth year, 1913, there were 204,797 readers and the total number of books used amounted to 522,958. For the first four years there was an annual ceremony on January 2 but this was dispensed with for the three following years in order that there might be no interruption to the duties of the regular staff. After that the remodeling of the building began and this lasted ten years, during which time the annual ceremony fell into disuse.

Invitations were sent to learned institutions to avail themselves of the resources

of the library. Olenin's report and the Imperial documents relating to the founding were distributed and announcement was made that every Tuesday, from 11:00 to 2:00 any decently dressed individual might have free access to the library for the purpose of inspecting it, without any entrance ticket. No class of people was excluded from the use of the library. Readers were only requested to give their title or calling. The building was open to readers on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (except holidays) from 10:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. in the summer and in the winter until sunset, which comes quite early in that latitude. Readers had to go through the formality of providing themselves with a ticket, good for one year. The library supplied ink for notes and each reader was provided with a separate box or drawer which he might seal or in which he might keep his papers, but not books borrowed from the library. Special permission was required to gain admission to the department of manuscripts. Not more than four of these special permits were given daily, and the visitor was requested to come at a certain hour of the day. Readers had the privilege of first inspecting the book which they might call for, and the librarians were always ready to give information as to the contents of books, and the makeup of the library. For this preliminary inspection of books there was a special place provided in the lower round room under the supervision of one of the librarians. Readers began to use the library from the first day of its opening. On August 25, 1814, Olenin wrote that the reading rooms were filled with visitors from morning until evening and that the number was constantly increasing.

(To be Continued)

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

A further contribution of ten dollars has been sent to the relief fund for Belgian librarians by the staff of the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Md. The money has been sent to the Belgian minister in Washington, Mr. Emanuel Havenith, from whom acknowledgments will be sent directly to the library.

CHILDREN AND LIBRARY TOOLS

BY MRS. MARY E. S. ROOT, *Providence Public Library*

THIS demonstration made at Stockbridge, Mass., in October, covered a one-hour period only, presupposing that the school department would not allow two periods, one for practice with the catalog and one with reference books. It presupposed, however, that the children had used the library for reading purposes. The class was made up of eighth-grade, seventh-grade and two fourth-grade children. Each child was given a separate topic, written on a piece of paper, and was supplied with a pencil. The choice of these topics is most important. They may be drawn in part from the course of study, but they must be within the child's interest, and within the catalog and reference books used. They must also be so chosen that the alphabet is evenly represented so that congestion is prevented. Suggestions of workable topics for a class of 25 are: Aeronautics, Daniel Boone, Bridges, Cæsar, Edison, Electricity, Franklin, Hallowe'en, Indians, Joan of Arc, Lincoln, Longfellow, Marconi, Napoleon, Florence Nightingale, Nobel prizes, Panama canal, Population of London and New York, Railroads, Shakespeare, Thanksgiving, Vikings, Yellowstone National Park, Roger Williams, General Wolfe.

A blackboard on which are drawn samples of author, title, and subject cards, is a great help and should be used all through the preliminary explanation. During the explanation at Stockbridge the class was seated directly before the catalog and the reference books to be used, but in Providence, because of the size of the classes, the talk is given in the lecture room. It is given to grade 7A pupils, who have previously visited the library as 5A. The schedule is made out by the superintendent of schools. The visit is not required, the notice reading, "Opportunity is given to visit the library" on such a date; yet all the classes come, and undoubtedly enjoy it. Preliminary drill with the dictionary at school before the visit is made facilitates the ease with which the children can handle the inclusive letters. The talk is made as brief as pos-

sible, less than one-half hour, that all possible time may be spent on practice work, and must be charged with life. One person is stationed at the catalog to point out the difference between the author and subject cards, cross-references, etc., and to show the arrangement of books on the shelves, and another person stationed at the reference books. The most promising feature of the Stockbridge demonstration was the rapidity with which the fourth-grade boy located his "Joan of Arc," though he had never used a catalog or an encyclopædia before.

M. E. S. R.

You are welcome guests at the library this morning. I wonder how many of you have ever been to the library before and have taken home books to read? You have found it very easy to get what you wanted, have you not? You have had the delight of just going to the open shelves and poring over the books until you found one that looked interesting to you—the "Crimson sweater," perhaps, or "Little women." Now, as you grow older and go on with your school work, it is not so easy a thing to find what you want in a library. You come, sometime, for one definite thing, such as the "Care of rabbits," and the librarian is busy, and you wonder how you can find out if there are books on that subject. That is just what a card catalog is for—to tell you what books the library owns and what are the numbers of the books. You are all familiar with a seedsman's catalog, giving the price of the flower and vegetable seeds which he has to sell. The library catalog is like this, only it is a list of the books the library loans, not sells, and it is written on cards instead of printed in a book. A printed list could not be kept up to date, and the library buys books each week.

Have you ever noticed this case of drawers before? How many have ever used it? This is the card catalog. In it, in alphabetical arrangement, just like a dictionary, is a card for each book the library owns.

Notice the letters on the outside of the drawers running from A to Z. If you wish to know whether the library owns "Jack among the Indians" or not, find the drawer where the J will fall, and you will notice, inside the drawer, there are guide cards standing up—guides to your eye, to find the place in the drawer where "Jack" is to be found. On the top line of the card is written the title, "Jack among the Indians" (referring to blackboard), on the second line the name of the man who wrote the book, Grinnell, George B., and in the upper left-hand corner a number—the call number of the book—G868j. This is a title card.

Suppose, after you read this book, you like it so well that you would like to read some other books Grinnell wrote. Next find the drawer where Gr will fall, and you will find, following "Grimm," "Grinnell, George Bird," written on the top line this time—and on the second line, "Jack among the Indians." Then follow other books Grinnell wrote, a card for each book, "Jack the young cowboy," "Jack the young trapper," etc. These cards we call author cards. So you see, in alphabetical order, this little case of drawers tells you two things—whether the library owns a book or not, with its number, and tells you what books an author has written which the library owns.

It does a third thing. It not only tells you what books Shakespeare wrote, a card for each one of those splendid plays "As you like it," "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar" and "Macbeth," but it tells you what books the library owns on Shakespeare's life; what books it owns on any definite subject. You may not know that "How two boys made their own electrical apparatus" is a fine book on electricity, that St. John writes first-rate books on electricity for boys, yet you want a book on electricity. Look in the drawer under E, and you will find a card for each book under electricity (referring to blackboard, calling attention to date on card). This is a subject card.

Now, what are we going to do to-day with the subjects we have on our papers? We are going to have an adventure with a card catalog. We are going to hunt in this

case of drawers for the books the library owns on our subject. Write down the authors and names of the books with their numbers and see if you can find the books on the shelves. Then we are going to have a second adventure.

It will always happen that there will be times when all the books on a subject you want will be "out"—in somebody's home. Just now, if you look in the catalog under "Hallowe'en," this might be true. Now, the library meets this situation by buying certain books called reference books, which are not allowed to circulate. The first reference book you ever used was a dictionary, was it not? Now, you are going to use a new kind of reference book—an encyclopedia, and I want to tell you how to use it. You know a carpenter has to learn to use a saw, and so we have to learn to use certain books as tools.

Do you notice these twelve little books? It is the "Everyman's Encyclopedia," and has material inside, arranged alphabetically from A to Z. It is just the same as if it were one book, but is divided up into twelve books so we can handle it more easily. The letters on the backs are our guides, just as the letters on the outside of our catalog drawers were. If we want a book to take home on Napoleon we look in our catalog drawer for the number of the book. If all books are "out" we are going to look in this encyclopedia, in the volume which has Mac to Oll on the back. As you open the book you will notice the subjects run alphabetically across the top of the pages, beginning with "Machine" and ending with "Oliver." When you find "Napoleon I," write down, briefly, who he was, as "Emperor of the French," then the name and volume of your encyclopedia and the letters on the back. After you have done that, see if you can locate the same topic in the "Nelson Encyclopedia" and the "International Cyclopaedia." You see, I want you to show me how clever you can be in finding several accounts of the life of Napoleon.

Someone has the topic "Population of London and New York." You have maps in your geographies; the library also has maps, some of them in books called Atlases. This is one, the "Century Atlas of the World." There are three things about

this book that we do not want to forget—they apply to each book which we use as a reference book: the *title-page*, the *table of contents*, and the *index*. This title-page tells us what the name of the book is, who wrote it, and down at the bottom of the page the date when the book was written usually is found. Look, it is not here, but turn over to the back of the page and you will find when the book was copyrighted. When a man invents a flying machine he does not go out and fly it so that another man can copy it, he first patents it. Now books are "patented" too, only we call them "copyrighted." The second thing important about the book is the table of contents. I wonder if anybody can tell me the difference between a table of contents and an index? (Answer by the fourth-grade boy, "The table of contents tells what's in the chapters and the index tells where to find anything.") That is a fine answer. The table of contents tells us roughly what are the contents of the chapters, and is here, in the front of the book. The index is in the back and serves to point out the page where we shall find the subject for which we are looking. This Century Atlas has a wonderful index. If you wish to find London, look alphabetically under *Lo* and you will find "London (greater), England, '91, 5,633,332; '96 est., 6,177,913. 77 G 4." This means that its population in 1891 was 5,633,322. The 77 means page 77, and turning to that page you will notice letters, running across the top of the map, numbers down the side. If a line is drawn perpendicularly from G and a horizontal line from 4 these two lines will cross on the map where London is located. (Referring to blackboard.) It is just like playing a game to find a place. Now does the population of a place change? Do towns and cities grow larger and smaller? Yes. Then what must we notice when a book tells us the population of a place? (*Ans.*: When the book was written.) Yes. We wish to know how large London is now, in 1914. Some reference books are published each year. This is one, "The World Almanac." It is cheaply made—a poor type of book from the workmanship side but it is worth owning, so we are glad it is cheap. It can tell us so many facts which we are anxious to know, such as hockey, baseball, basket-

ball, golf, and tennis records, air-ship flights, the greatest cities of the world and their populations, the greatest armies, etc. Its index is in the front where it does not belong, following all these bright pink pages. Do you think this will tell us later facts about the population of London than our atlas would? It certainly will. The index refers us to page 439 where we find the latest figures were made in 1911, giving London 7,252,963 souls.

Someone has the subject "Panama Canal." Let us see how interesting we could make a composition on that subject. Often our compositions are dull because we do not have enough interesting material to work with. Here is something on Panama Canal in our "Everyman's Encyclopedia," something in "Nelson's," something in the "International." If we read these articles none of them seems to tell us quite finally when the canal will be open to commerce. Our composition is interesting when we write about all the work that has been done making the canal—all the money that has been spent, but that composition is going to be thrilling when we tell about ships passing through the canal. Let us see what our World Almanac will tell us. Its index gives us four references, pages 15, 136, 137, and 140. Page 15, the first page we look at, says "Opening of Panama Canal to navigation not likely before May 1, 1914, owing to continued slides in the Culebra Cut." Where now are we to find if it *was* open on May 1, 1914? Have you ever read in anything but books something about Panama Canal? *Answer*, "In newspapers." Yes. *Answer*, "In magazines?" Yes. Ask the librarian to let you look at the index to magazines; in that you will find quickly some article on Panama Canal without hunting through the magazines. This is the latest index, Sept., 1914. "Readers' guide to periodical literature," it is called. Now, here, under "Panama," is something that sounds interesting, "Finishing the work at Panama. *il. Sci. Am.* 110:289 Ap4,'14" (blackboard again used).

Who has the subject, "Aeronautics"? Ah! you have a fascinating subject, for "Aeronautics" means balloons, and aeroplanes and Zeppelins. Who has "Nobel

prizes"? Both of you boys can work with your encyclopedias, with your World Almanac, with your magazine index. Who has "Henry W. Longfellow"? Will she look under H or under L? Does anyone want to ask any questions? Now let our adventure begin. I am going to separate the class so that you will not get in one

another's way. This half of the class is to start with the catalog and then go to the reference books. This other half will start with the reference books and then go to the catalog. We will all help each other, and when we have finished we will have mastered some of our most useful library tools, I am sure.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1914*

BY W. R. EASTMAN, *Chairman of the Committee on library legislation for the New York Library Association*

LEGISLATIVE sessions, either regular or special, were held this year in fourteen states. Aside from the usual appropriations, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York were the only states to legislate in the interest of libraries. In Virginia a legislative reference bureau, distinct from the state library, was inaugurated, but the bill which has been urged for the last three sessions to give to the state library board the full powers of a library commission failed of enactment.

It is very pleasant to be able to report that the legislature of New York has made haste to correct the deficiency of \$10,000 which was taken last year from the sum set apart for the aid of free libraries and has thus made the full \$35,000 available for this year, and has also voted \$35,000 for the coming year. This association is grateful for this frank recognition of the work we are doing for the people of the state. At the same time the missing salaries for our library organizers were restored to the budget and duly voted.

An important amendment to the law of school libraries was enacted. These libraries, hitherto reserved for exclusive school use, are now thrown open for public circulation in any district where there is no public library. The duties of the Commissioner of Education in prescribing rules for the management, use and reports of school libraries and the conditions of their use by the public are stated in more detail than formerly.

A new section is introduced relating to the librarians of school libraries. They are

no longer to be chosen from among the teachers only. A competent person may be appointed in any district by the school board and may be the librarian of the public library. In a union district or a city, an additional teachers' quota shall be apportioned by the state on this account if the librarian is possessed of the qualifications prescribed by the Commissioner of Education. In case of failure to appoint a librarian, the teacher of English, if there is one, or the teacher or principal teacher of the district school will take the place. In all cases the name must be reported.

The provisions for changing the district library to a public library are also modified in that the school board, when their library is open for circulation, may, in their discretion, appoint five library trustees who shall apply to the regents for a library charter. Such incorporation will of course separate the library so far as it may be transferred, from the management of the school board.

The legislation thus briefly outlined is significant in that it gives a circulating library to every school district in the state. In many, doubtless in a majority of the 10,000 districts, the supply of books, in respect to either their number or their character, is hopelessly inadequate for the purposes of a public library; and yet the law in calling attention to the subject opens the way for a much more satisfactory development on every hand. It should lead to a marked increase of public interest and to a coming together of these school districts to create the larger and better public library which will serve them all to better advantage.

*Report presented at Ithaca, September, 1914.

In New Jersey also the school law has been amended. The money given by the state for school libraries, amounting to twenty dollars at first and ten dollars in each succeeding year, instead of passing through the hands of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as before, is to be paid upon the order of the Public Library Commission. The commission is also to adopt rules or the management and use of these libraries and to direct by rule the manner of selecting books, therein superseding the state board of education.

In any district in which there is more than one school house or in which there is maintained a public library, the commission may consolidate and establish in one place the school libraries in such school district. A school district is given power to appropriate necessary sums for care and management of libraries established under the act, and expenses of the commission in carrying out these provisions will be paid by the state.

In the same state provision is made for law libraries in counties of the third class having from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. An expenditure of not more than \$300 a year may be paid from fines imposed by certain courts named in the law. State documents will be given to such libraries.

A legislative adviser and bill examiner is to be appointed by the attorney general at a salary of \$1500, to act with the legislative reference department of the state library. The object is to secure accuracy and clearness of statement in all bills and resolutions with advice in regard to constitutionality, consistency or effect of proposed legislation.

By another act it is made the duty of the state librarian to collect and keep constantly up to date all information and other material needed for legislative reference and, on request of any committee or member, to prepare and submit digests of the same. An appropriation of \$1000 is made for this purpose.

In Massachusetts there were three enactments of interest to the libraries. Under the former law of that state only residents of the city or town might draw books from the public library of the place. The right to borrow books is now extended to non-

residents upon such terms and conditions as the library trustees may prescribe and any city or town may raise money to procure for its people the right to take books from the library of another city or town. By this law the state established the right of library contract which exists in some of the other states.

By another act the printed edition of the annual report of the public library commission is fixed at 2500 copies (formerly 2000).

By a third act the appropriation for state commission work is materially increased. Instead of \$4000 a year as aid to libraries they will have \$10,000. Instead of \$3000 for expenses, \$5000 will be provided. Other appropriations continue as in former years, and a considerable enlargement of the state work may be expected.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE annual report of Dr. Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was submitted to Congress Dec. 7. The report, as usual, includes the report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds, Bernard R. Green, and that of the register of copyrights, Thorvald Solberg, and runs to 216 pages.

In order to make clear the present conditions and needs of the library, Dr. Putnam gives a brief resumé of the progress made since 1897, when the library was moved from the Capitol to the new building. The appropriations for book purchase and bookbinding have greatly increased since that time, and the staff has been increased from 42 to 385 persons, with the result that the collection now numbers over two million volumes and a million other items, and is in major part properly classified and cataloged. As regards the general public, therefore, the library has now a status and prospect reasonably befitting its position as the national library. In one relation, however, to which its duty is intimate and immediate as the Library of Congress, it is still unable to meet the demands placed upon it. It is able to respond adequately to the incessant appeals by committees and individual senators and repre-

sentatives for lists of the books and articles upon a given topic, it is able to reach beyond the functions of a library to those of a Legislative Reference Bureau in supplying statements of facts and statements of the law, but it cannot safely give statements of merits without adding to its staff a corps of experts skilled in the use of law material, and an auxiliary corps of indexers, translators, copyists, etc. Proposals for a complete legislative reference service have been before Congress for some years past. A specific appropriation granted through 1910-1911 enabled the library to begin an index to the Statutes at Large, but when this appropriation came to an end the work was suspended, the index being at that time completed through the year 1907. In the appropriation act for the coming year (1914-15), a provision of \$25,000 will enable work to be resumed upon the Statutes at Large, and will also enable a beginning to be made in the field of law as a whole. Dr. Putnam calls attention to the encouraging fact that in the minds of many members of Congress, and to some extent in the expressed intention, the provision is but the beginning of legislative reference service in all of its phases, save the actual drafting of bills. A reproduction of the bills favorably reported is given in the appendix of the report.

In the major position of the library service there has been but one change during the year, Edwin Montefiore Borchard having been temporarily released from the law librarianship for service in the Department of State as assistant solicitor. His place was taken by James D. Thompson, who, on Mr. Borchard's return, was assigned to the organization and present direction of the new legislative reference service.

The appropriations for the library proper and the copyright office, including those for the equipment and care of the building and grounds were \$506,148.83, as against \$489,746.32 in 1913. The expenditures were \$503,478.18. The appropriations for 1915 are \$543,460.00. The salary appropriation is increased from \$384,389.72 in 1913 to \$401,444.00. The book appropriation was again fixed at \$98,000.00, exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that

body. Three positions were created in the new division of Semitic and Oriental literature, and three additional positions were created in the copyright office. Increases in salary were made to assistants in the binding, documents, maps and charts, prints, and Smithsonian divisions.

The fees from copyrights amounted to \$120,219.25, and the expenses of the copyright office to \$103,757.40. The necessary preparations were made to open, as soon as required, a branch copyright office at San Francisco. Exhibitors will be protected from infringements of articles copyrighted in their own countries for a period of three years from the date of the closing of the exposition, even where such articles are not protected under the general copyright statute. The sum of \$15,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the purposes of the act providing for the protection of foreign exhibitors.

The net accessions of printed books and pamphlets is 125,054, the total being 2,253,309; accessions of maps and charts (volumes and pieces), 6,489; music (volumes and pieces), 32,675; prints (pieces), 16,318; miscellaneous, 186. The net total of accessions of books and pamphlets has been exceeded but once in the history of the library—in 1909, when the accessioning of the Yudin collection quadrupled the normal gain. The present year's growth seems due to a coincidence of unusual, though not record-breaking, gains from several sources. The most important accession of the year is Jacob H. Schiff's notable gift of over 4,200 volumes to reinforce the collection of Semitica given by him to the library in 1912. The collection consists chiefly of Hebraica in all branches of literature from the earliest antiquity to modern times. The library's Hebrew incunabula now number more than one-fourth of all the imprints known to Jacobs. The whole collection will form a substantial foundation for the division of Semitica and Oriental literature, for which an organization was provided by the appropriation act effective July 1, 1914. A collection of 265 volumes, presented in March by Miss Martha C. Codman, included much valuable material—bound files of the *Salem Gazette* from its first issue in 1781 to the end of

1795, the *Massachusetts Gazette* for 1786 and numerous first editions. The collections in Oriental literature were augmented by purchase as well as by Mr. Schiff's gift—a group of Chinese and Manchu books having been selected for the library in Peking by Dr. Hing Kwai Fung. From Bertram Dobell was purchased his collection of privately printed books, the result of many years of watchful gleaning in the London markets. A group of 1,800 volumes of Italian literature was purchased in March. These are in excellent condition and cost less than 70 cents per volume. The material for the study of the native languages of North America, the historical collections, and the collections of fine arts were considerably enriched, the most important purchase in the last-mentioned class being the 24-volume set of "Cabinet du Roi." American newspapers, incomplete sets and series and incunabula have received special attention. Receipts from transfers, aggregating 35,331 volumes and pamphlets, 41,412 periodical numbers and 3,158 maps and charts, outnumbered the transfer receipts of all previous years except 1908 and 1909, and are more than 40 per cent. above the average of the eleven years during which the transfer system has been in operation.

In the division of manuscripts, a handbook is in course of publication which it is hoped will greatly benefit out-of-town researchers. It is designed to throw light on the collections contained in the library, so that the scholar will not waste time in fruitless search or remain in ignorance of the information which the library has. The library published last December "Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring and arranging of manuscripts," by J. C. Fitzpatrick, chief assistant in the division since the time it was organized in 1897. The need of a national archives depository has been emphasized during the year, and resolutions urging its establishment were adopted by the American Library Association at its meeting in Washington. The final repair and arrangement of the George Washington collection has been completed. Many important accessions have come to the library as gifts—the Henry papers, Roberts papers, Bache papers, etc.

In the division of documents, 23,204

volumes and 18,860 pamphlets were accessioned, as well as 741 maps and charts and 70 photographs. The countries on the international exchange list remain at 92, the receipts of official publications of the states of the United States remain at about the same level as in the preceding year. The division of documents assisted in the preparation of an annotated bibliography on "Unemployment," which was published in the *American Labor Legislation Review*.

The law library now numbers 164,382 volumes, 6,265 having been accessioned in 1913-14. In anticipation of the extension of legislative reference work in the library, special attention has been given since last October to rearrangement of the law collections and reorganization of the technical processes affecting them. The overcrowding of the law library at the Capitol necessitated a thorough examination of the books, with a view to transferring those now superseded to the main building. A routine has been established by which this will be done currently in future. The compilation of a central law catalog which will save much time in the service to readers has been undertaken. The binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes, noted in the last annual report, has been continued during the year. A systematic effort has been made during the year to complete the collection of statute law in force in all countries of the world. A guide to the law and legal literature of Spain, following the plan of Dr. Borchard's guide to German law, is in course of preparation by Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Jr. Mr. Palmer prepared his material both here and in Spain.

The 6,489 accessions to the division of maps and charts bring the total to 142,217. If the Sanborn insurance collection is added the total amounts to about 408,905. In the reproduction of maps, there is increasing use of the photostat instead of the camera; 95 copies by the former process were made during the year, and only 15 by the latter. Outside of miscellaneous deposits from various governmental departments, there have been few gifts of any importance. Among the manuscripts in course of preparation is one devoted to the collection of manuscript maps.

The accessions in the music division amounted to 32,675, bringing the total up to 703,955. Noteworthy additions to the opera scores and other lines have been made. Mr. Arthur P. Schmidt, of Boston and New York City, presented an extraordinary gift of more than one hundred autograph compositions by about ninety (mostly American) of the composers with whose name his house is associated. An important gift to the library, Bruch's "Romanze für Violine und Orchester," op. 42, came from "Contributors to the Max Bruch Manuscript Fund." Two important catalogs were issued—Miss Julia Gregory's "Catalogue of early books on music (printed before 1800)," and the "Catalogue of opera librettos (printed before 1800)," in two volumes.

The library now receives through the periodical division 7,842 current periodicals, this total including second copies of periodicals taken up from the copyright office, now 1,128 in number, and 1,289 separate titles received through the Smithsonian Institution. The whole number of periodical acquisitions during the year amounted to 135,358 items. Of the 909 newspapers received, 798 are American and 111 foreign. Of the American newspapers, 606 are daily papers and 192 weekly. Of the foreign newspapers, 93 are daily papers and 18 weekly. The average daily newspaper and periodical mail was about 1,000 items. There was a substantial gain in the number of periodicals bound. Through the "Check list" published in 1912, many important papers have been acquired. Various divisions of the library are combining in the publication of a list of sets of serials in the library. This will first be issued in galley proof, and made the basis for a union list for co-operating American libraries.

The prints division now contains 376,812 pieces, 16,318 having been added. Four exhibits were given during the year.

The number of volumes bound was 31,095, as against 35,143 for the preceding year. Of the total, 13,888 were bound in leather. Difficulty is experienced in matching the color of bindings from year to year, since new contracts for leather must be made yearly with the lowest responsible bidder and stocks do not exactly tally.

The total number of volumes cataloged was 102,900, of which 78,422 were new accessions and 24,478 arrears recataloged. The first issue of the annual list of American doctoral dissertations compiled in collaboration with the university libraries was published. It covers the theses printed during the calendar year 1912. Copy for the second issue is ready for the printer. About 2,000 titles have been collected to date toward a general retrospective bibliography of the dissertations printed prior to 1912, which it is planned to publish as soon as the list is presumed to be complete. Possibly unpublished theses may be included.

The number of volumes classified was 102,664 (1912-13, 105,618); reclassified, 21,889, including 4,739 transfers; new accessions, 80,775; shelf-listed, 91,359, of which 74,209 were new accessions. An important work completed during the year was the reclassification of American bibliography. The reclassified portion of the library now contains about 1,368,500 volumes.

The card division reports that during the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 1,852 to 1,986. The cash sale, including subscriptions to proofsheets, amounted to \$54,738.64. The whole number of different titles in stock is about 622,000, including about 36,000 unrevised cards, not included in the depository sets.

The total number of publications during the past year is 37 (7 being reprints), as against 45 (11 reprints) in 1912-13. Among the publications of the year, the "Catalogue of opera librettos" in particular received marked attention.

The division of bibliography rendered specific service to over 200 different senators and representatives. The co-operative work with other institutions has been carried on with a diminished output in one direction, but with an increased service in another. The division also undertook the main editorship of a "Handbook to the libraries of the District of Columbia."

The publications received for the Smithsonian Library amounted to 32,195 pieces. These include complete sets of inaugural dissertations and academic publications from 35 universities and technical high schools. The work of completing the sets

and series in the Smithsonian deposit has considerably advanced.

Both the number of readers and number of blind visitors to the room for the blind have increased during the year. A catalog is now in press. The collection now comprises 2,663 pieces. These include 715 additions made during the year, 28 of which are a loan.

To the exhibit at the Leipzig International Exposition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts, undertaken by the American Library Association, the Library of Congress contributed material illustrative of its own establishment and administrative activities. The exhibit attracted much favorable attention, and its effectiveness was increased by the presence of Mr. Ernest Kletsch, of the catalog division, who acted as attendant during May and June.

The report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds was prepared in September by Bernard Richardson Green, whose death occurred on October 22. A page obituary notice of Mr. Green is given at the beginning of the volume. He was seventy years old and had been for many years associated with governmental architectural and engineering work.

The appendices contain tables of appropriations and expenditures, appropriation acts, 1914-15, report of the Register of Copyrights, manuscripts and broadsides: list of accessions, 1913-14, legislative reference bureau: bills favorably reported in Congress.

LETTER FROM M. PAUL OTLET

A copy of the following circular letter from M. Paul Otlet, secretary-general of the Institut de Bibliographie et Documentation, has been received at the JOURNAL office. M. Otlet spent several weeks in this country last fall, studying American libraries, museums, universities, and other institutions of learning, and we reprint his letter for the benefit of the many friends he made during that visit:

25 October, 1914.

To our good American friends,

Brussels is always Brussels and all of us are safe, our life, health, works and collec-

tions are safe. But our mind, our feelings are deeply affected by the terrible evils of the war—years and years we have studied its problem and made an effort to realise what it should be in future in order to research which was the best way to avoid it. Nevertheless nothing what could be prospected is to compare in horror, cruelty and revolutioning things with the actual reality.

Brussels is without communication since weeks. Now we have an opportunity to try to communicate with you. It is in a collective form because of the circumstances (circulating letter). It corresponds in fact to our feelings of this hour: you all appear to us in a common vision but you are a representative part of the United States we learned last year to know more entirely and to appreciate more greatly. At the present time, for our whole Europe in barbarian madness, you, dear country, you remain as a symbolism of the forces, which alone can rebuild the Old World and transfer to the future generations, what we have lost from the best of life: liberty and fraternity.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL OTLET.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, CARNEGIE LIBRARY

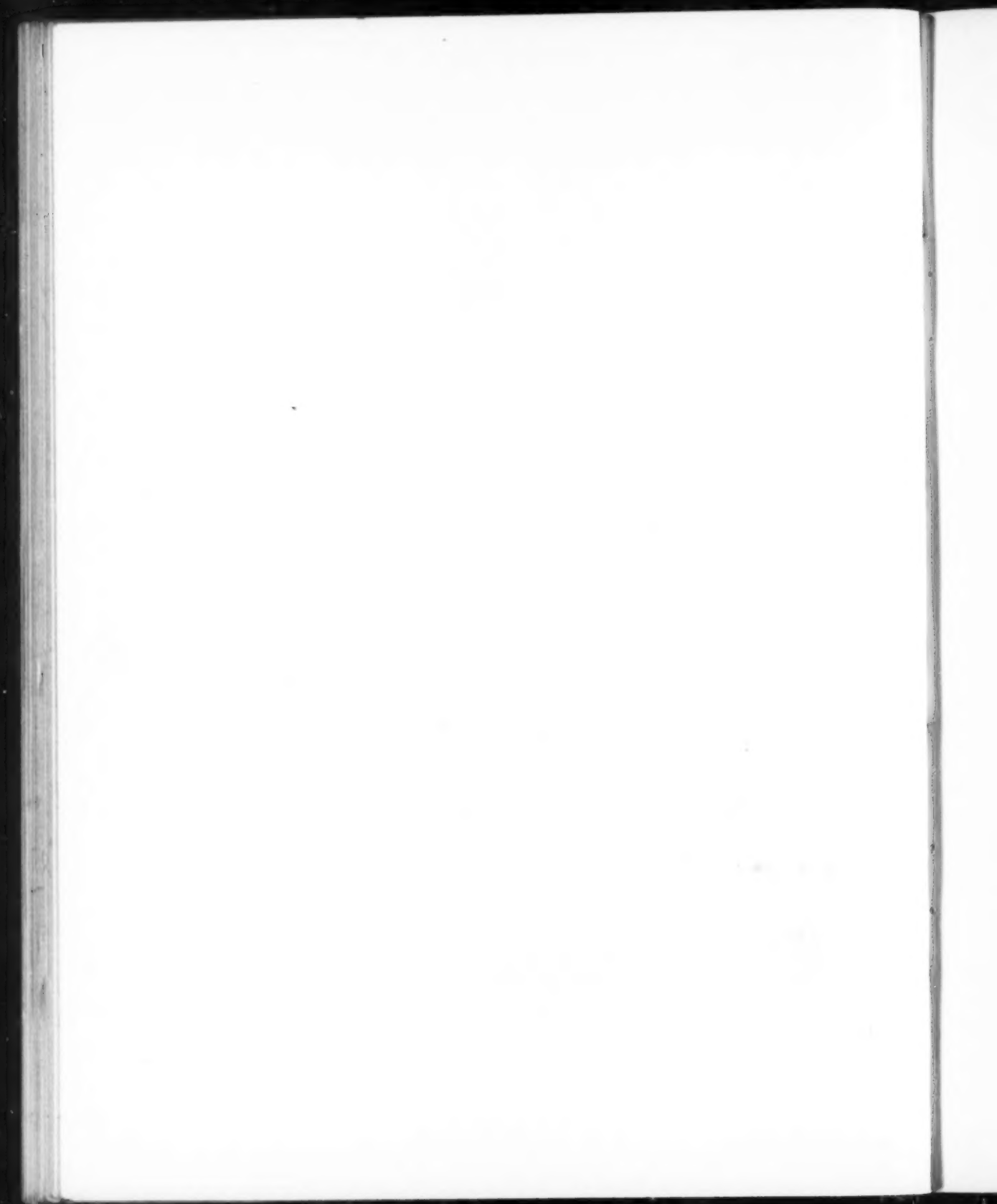
AFTER constructing a new model library, with fireplaces, rest rooms and all the equipment that an up-to-date library ought to have, the committee in charge of Olympia's Carnegie Library reports a surplus of sixty-three cents! And this will do nicely for buying grass seed for the lot on which the building stands.

It has taken a year to convert the inspiration for a library into \$25,000, and the \$25,000 into a two-story building of pressed brick of two colors. It was the Olympia Chamber of Commerce which fostered the inspiration. It showed how necessary it was to live up to the architectural standard of the new federal building and the Capitol buildings on which \$6,000,000 had been spent. It laid these matters before the Carnegie Corporation, and the Carnegie Corporation proved open to conviction. Hence the \$25,000.

A site opposite the present Capitol was presented by the city, a central location, but one which made it necessary to construct the building after an unusual plan, the entrance being at one corner. Although the plans forwarded to the Carnegie Corporation were a distinct departure from any buildings submitted heretofore, they were



HAMILTON, ONTARIO, PUBLIC LIBRARY



approved without a single suggestion as to change, thus showing that it is not necessary for cities to retain the conventional type of library. The entrance, set in the angle of the two wings of the building and facing both Seventh and Franklin streets, opens into a roomy vestibule, finished above in stone-colored plaster and below in imitation marble plaster. Stairways lead up half a floor to the main library room and down half a floor to the auditorium, the county rest room and the receiving and binding room. The entrance to the main library room faces the librarian's desk, from which the librarian commands the entrance and both wings of the library, the adult and juvenile rooms, both equal in size.

This room is lighted in daytime by a multitude of large windows, high enough from the floor that outside scenes cannot distract the reader; in the evening by 14 concealed electric lights, the cream-colored ceiling and upper walls giving a soft and mellow reflection.

Shelves and alcoves encircle the entire two wings, broken only by small radiators and two fireplaces designed to give both warmth and cheer.

In the rear of the building, directly opposite the entrance, is the private office of the librarian. Above is a cozy little mezzanine room, well lighted, giving the building an added attraction from the standpoint of architecture and adding in convenience.

On the basement floor, only a little below the ground level, is the auditorium, well lighted and heated and having a seating capacity of 200.

On the same floor, beside the work room and the cloak and check room, there is the county rest room, prepared for the convenience and comfort of persons coming into the city from the country, especially women and children.

THE CATALOGER IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

I BELIEVE there are many catalogers and some catalogs completely guiltless of the horrors charged by the "Librarian" in the *Transcript*; but I know of some who, having read the denunciation, are, like myself, exceedingly remorseful. Particularly, they must grieve that they should have roused

the ire of any citizen to such a pitch that he yearns to kick the catalog [did he mean the cataloger?] and think profane words. But, seriously now, has his wrath not in fact been indiscriminate? Assuming for the moment that his contention in the two cases he specifies were quite right—which it is not—does it justify the sweeping statement that the catalogs we are making are frightful monstrosities? Substantially the same faults summarized by him at the end of his rejoinder to Miss Van Valkenburgh's plea have been found with catalogs time and again in the past, and were once in the case of the British Museum under Panizzi even made the subject of investigation by a Royal Commission. But although the supposedly pedantic rules and practices were then strikingly vindicated, and some of the parties preferring the charges, when invited to catalog a few books according to their own notion, failed miserably to produce anything serviceable—making every conceivable blunder, with a new one here and there not before thought of—the experience is forgotten. The straw is hauled out to be threshed over again. Our critic deplores:

(1) Elaborate collation, including pagination.

The purchasing department of every library, and every book collector, knows that exact collation saves thousands of dollars in preventing the acquisition of defective copies or spurious editions, and wise men are glad to avail themselves of this information on the catalog cards. It affords also other bibliographical uses of value to many. A reader not concerned with the collation may ignore it. The inability to do so seems a singular defect of common sense.

(2) "The seeking out and recording of full names of authors according to an arbitrary fashion; certain customs regarding noblemen's names and titles, regarding pseudonyms, and regarding oriental names."

In every reference library the full names of an author must, if possible, be ascertained for purposes of identification. The information is valuable to all librarians, and to many investigators who prize the catalogs for the very reason that they do make it available. That in many cases the full name need not necessarily be given

in the heading may be conceded, and we catalogers are making all the concessions in that direction which it is safe to make without danger of confusion. In regard to the form of entry for noblemen and others, catalogers ought rather to be commended for favoring the rule. If exceptions were lightly made and multiplied on the ground that another form is "better known," a degree of uncertainty would soon prevail which sensible critics would be quick to pronounce intolerable. The cases where title pages of different works give the same author's name in different forms are innumerable. In many instances the author himself has nothing to do with it even while he is living. As a curious illustration, I may cite a recent experience. The library received a work by William Winter (I am not giving the real surname). Evidence pointed to the supposition that he was identical with Willis Winter, by whom we had two works already in the catalog. In answer to an inquiry, Willis acknowledged the authorship, but wrote shortly after that as the edition had been quite freely distributed and the publisher could not afford to issue copies with a corrected title page, he was willing to accept the name William; it would probably prove handier than Willis, anyhow. Another author appealed to the library to catalog a collection of his stories under the title lettered on the cloth cover of part of the edition, the publishers having refused to change the title page according to his wishes.

In the matter of Birmingham [pseud.] and similar cases, whatever one may think would have been appropriate under the circumstances for the *Book Review Digest*, "Librarian" will find few to agree with him that in library catalogs works by the same author should be entered in part under pseudonym (or pseudonyms, if he has used several successively) and in part under the real name, no matter how widely different the character of the works. If he happened to want to know what works of a given author the library owned, he would abuse the catalog for not recording them under the same heading, and he would be right in doing so.

Oriental names. As to those also, the "Librarian" should observe that the prob-

lem is of choice between alternatives neither of which represents perfection. Let him consider which represents the lesser evil. The Library of Congress has a considerable collection of works in oriental languages, incorporated in part in its general collection. It follows the best authority in entering such works, whether texts or translations. Hindu authors are entered under the first part of their name, although there are exceptions in the case of modern authors who have Europeanized their names and stick to that form. The library possesses a number of works, partly in Sanskrit, partly in English, by Saurindramohana Thakura (title page, Thakoora in some, Tagore in others). Having this precedent, it was but natural and proper for the cataloger to follow it. Ravindranatha Thakura is correct, and not so far-fetched as might appear at first blush. I am quite free to grant, however, that an exception might have been made in his case even in the Library of Congress, and certainly in public libraries unlikely ever to possess works by him not in English. Meantime, a cross-reference from the popular name guides the reader familiar only with this.

This brings me to repeat the confession made at the beginning, that catalogers do make mistakes and commit errors of judgment. Also they are accustomed to have these rubbed in unfailingly. On the other hand, they expect no commendation for work ever so well done, and in this expectation they are rarely disappointed. Furthermore, they recognize the usefulness, yea, the necessity of different kinds of catalogs for different libraries and different uses in the same library. There is the title-a-line finding list—and there are books printed in words of one syllable—both most useful in their place, but not the best for all purposes. A simple and brief description will differentiate a volume in a collection of 4,000 or 5,000, but among 2,000,000 volumes much elaboration is unavoidable; and as the catalogs of such great collections are looked upon as storehouses of first-hand bibliographical information, it is legitimate that they should answer all reasonable bibliographical requirements in order that the inquirer may not have to

refer to two or three other sources for information in establishing the identity of a book. No catalog can please everybody in all respects. We think we are right as to principle, and have had the pleasure of finding our catalog appreciated many a time by competent judges as one of the most serviceable of bibliographical tools, notwithstanding occasional lapses and blemishes which we strive to eliminate. Card catalogs of large libraries are formidable, and that many people find them difficult is not surprising, since even the use of ordinary reference books must be learned and relearned, if one does not keep in touch with them. Fullness in the large catalog is quite generally appreciated—but some people are used to teacups without handles, and when they get hold of the other kind the handle at first seems in the way.

CHARLES MARTEL.

"THE LIBRARIAN" IN REPLY

IN reply to Mr. Martel's defence of present cataloging practice, the "Librarian" writes as follows in the *Transcript*:

"It would be hypocritical to lament the fact that this defence of the catalog is just like all other defences of it. Since such catalogs were first made, and since people began to point out their absurdities, the catalogers have had a stereotyped form of reply. It has been to 'confess' that catalogers 'do make mistakes and commit errors of judgment' (never telling us what these mistakes and errors are) and then to go on and defend tooth and nail every last one of their practices. The citation of the Royal Commission, which was baffled in its attempts to reform the British Museum Catalog, is very familiar to librarians. It is the heaviest gun in the catalogers' artillery, and has been used to justify a constantly increasing elaboration of detail.

"No; we are glad that this defence is in the familiar vein, and that it is, as we think we can show, not a strong defence. At this time, when there is a very healthy desire amongst librarians to simplify all their machinery, and when students and beginners in library work are showing a disinclination to do cataloging, on account of its overelaboration, it would be a pleasure

to think that these articles had helped, in the smallest degree, toward altering the catalogs in the direction of greater clearness and simplicity. Such an alteration should be made, first, in the interest of the public who use the libraries, and second, in the interests of the librarians—especially catalogers—who are nearly strangled with red tape. So this letter, from one of the most highly reputed catalogers in the country, is doubly welcome because it so prettily confirms nearly all that has been contended in this column.

"First, consider his statement that exact collation saves 'thousands of dollars' in preventing the acquisition of defective copies or spurious editions. Now, to quote our correspondent's words, 'assuming for the moment that his contention is quite right—which it is not'—is it not perfectly apparent that this is an acknowledgment from the highest official authority that these catalogs, like that of the Library of Congress, are made, not for the readers, but for the use and admiration of other librarians? The catalog is supposed to be for the readers, for the non-official public, it is put out in the public rooms for their use—and lo, it appears, on the authority of our correspondent, that the first and foremost reason which he can cite for putting 'exact collation' on the cards is to help the purchasing department of the library! That the catalogs are made with other librarians in mind, rather than with the public in mind, is the idea which lies at the base of all the criticisms which have been made in this column. If we had any doubt of its truth before, that doubt has now been removed.

"Next, as to the 'thousands of dollars' which are saved by exact collation. If this means that the thousands are saved in any one library the statement may be classified with tales of the grotesque and arabesque. If it means in all the libraries of the country, considered in a lump, it is still open to question. Even 'assuming for the moment that his contention is quite right,' the cost of labor in putting these details on the cards will probably be greater than the amount that they save.

"Finally, our objections to exact collation have never applied to rare and costly books. Wherever it is of any real advan-

tage to count fly leaves, to differentiate between numbered and unnumbered pages, to measure books by the half-centimetre, and to wrangle for hours—as has been done in many a cataloging department—over the difference between a diagram and a plan—then by all means let it be done. We are sorry for any librarian who is doomed to worship daily at the shrine of Putter and Fuss, but we know that to many folk, better and wiser than we, these things are highly important. So let them not stint in their meticulous joys, and let the hairs be split in fragments mathematically exact. But when these rules are applied to cheap books, about which there is no talk of 'defective copies or spurious editions,' when they are applied to novels at a dollar five, the thing approaches the Beautiful Land of Noodle.

"How much does it profit the Library of Congress, or any other library, to know that 'The husband of Edith,' by George Barr McCutcheon, has, in addition to its hundred and twenty-six pages, four 'preliminary leaves,' and, at the end, one lone solitary 'leaf,' all by itself? The Library of Congress card records all this. How many dollars were saved to any library's purchasing department by the careful recording of the fact that our national library copy of 'Three weeks' has two preliminary leaves, followed by two pages numbered in Roman numerals, then two hundred and eighty-nine pages in Arabic notation, and finally one page to which a penurious publisher neglected to assign any number at all—a fact that has to be indicated by two undersized brackets? Did the purchasing department of the Library of Congress, or of any other library, draw back in alarm just as it was about to expend eighty-five cents for a copy of 'Three weeks' from which this blank leaf at the end was missing? Has it a bibliographical use 'of value to many' to know that Elinor Glyn's 'The man and the moment' has three 'preliminary leaves' and a blank page with nothing on it at the end? Did it make the path lighter for any book collector to be told that the same author's 'The damsel and the sage, a woman's whimsies,' has four 'preliminary leaves,' eighty real pages, and then two blank, unnumbered pages at the close of the book?"

In another issue of the *Transcript*, the "Librarian" quotes from a letter received from a librarian, in further support of his attitude toward simplification of cataloging. The contributing librarian writes:

"Your anti-catalogitis is a most praiseworthy form of insanity. We are doing three things agin the catalog. We are putting all possible small material into the vertical file, and throwing it away when we get through with it. We are using a colored-band-method of our own invention for classifying, on the shelves, most large pamphlets and many books. We are displaying, without cataloging at all, a large number of the latest small books. Many other things can be done. Meanwhile,—the catalog itself should be reduced in its detail.

"The man who wants to know about important books, ancient or recent, will insist on seeing the books themselves. No catalog entries will satisfy him. All the catalog needs to tell him is that the library has the book. If the library's very brief catalog entries mislead an occasional inquirer, what of it?

"The man who is not a scholar and does not care to know about important books, old or recent, of course does not need an elaborate catalog—and so, who in the devil does need an elaborate catalog? Tell me that."

DUPLICATES FOR DISTRIBUTION

The literary world cherishes the memory of that enthusiastic and untiring collector, Benedict Biscop. Five times he made the perilous journey from the quiet monastery in Jarrow to Rome, and every time he returned he brought with him valuable duplicates and costly relics of art for his monastic library. But Benedict had, by the very paucity of the literary output of his time, one advantage over the librarian of twelve centuries later,—he was not overwhelmed with duplicates; he had them only when he made them, and he made them only when he wanted them. In this respect, Benedict was a fortunate librarian.

The average library now receives in one year more duplicates than there were volumes in that famous collection of Jar-

row. And of duplicates often the least said the better. In a penitentiary library was found recently conclusive evidence that even iron bars are no safeguard against a donation of duplicates. But these are worthless books,—there are also the valuable ones, which will fit into some collection somewhere and do good service forever and a day. And it is with the valuable duplicates that this brief paper has to do.

In the redistribution of such valuable duplicate material the special library from its very specialization, is in a position to render a real service to libraries in general. For example: as the Russell Sage Foundation Library becomes more and more widely known as a great collection on philanthropy and social endeavor, it will receive naturally an ever increasing number of gifts relating to this special field. Institutions and individuals having books, reports or pamphlets for disposal, will send them to this library feeling that here if anywhere such material will be of value. And so it is with any special library—the more widely it becomes known and its resources used, the more generous will be the donations of special literature to it.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library is an unusually complete collection on applied sociology, so that nine out of ten gifts prove to be duplicates. About seven out of nine of these duplicates are valueless, but the remaining two volumes may be of great service through some other library. In other words, about one-fifth of the gifts received should be available for redistribution, but how to do it has been the problem. The generous co-operation of the Library Journal has made a feasible experiment possible. The library is furnishing stack accommodations for *valuable* duplicates on applied sociology. These books, periodicals, reports and pamphlets are classified and arranged on the shelves making it a simple matter to look for individual titles. Librarians or individuals having sociological material in any form, are invited to send it *transportation prepaid* to the Russell Sage Foundation Library, which will act as a clearing house for this special literature. Valueless books should not be sent. There is no reason for sending current reports,

fresh copies of which may be secured as readily from the institution itself, nor government documents unless they be out of print. It would be foolish to give storage space, to classify, or to list such for purposes of redistribution.

The LIBRARY JOURNAL will print from time to time these titles so that libraries everywhere may be on the lookout for special "wants." There is no charge for any books, reports or periodicals, which appear in these lists, but librarians should enclose always ten cents in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and packing. The material will be sent transportation collect.

Such, in brief, is the plan of the Russell Sage Foundation Library with the co-operation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the distribution of really valuable duplicates. Difficulties are to be expected, but the result to be attained makes the effort worth while. If such a clearing house for sociological literature may become widely known, and widely used, other classes of literature may be handled in a similar way.

FREDERICK WARREN JENKINS,
Librarian, Russell Sage Foundation.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The third annual conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on November 28, 1914. There is no formal organization, but subjects for discussion are chosen by a committee appointed at the preceding conference to arrange for the next conference.

About fifty representatives of eighteen college and university libraries were present at the two sessions. On Friday evening preceding the conference, Mr. George A. Plimpton received the visiting librarians at his home, 61 Park avenue, where he explained and exhibited his rare collection of books illustrating the history of education.

At the first session, the conference was welcomed by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian of Columbia University, who was then chosen as chairman. The first subject, "Can university and college libraries adopt a uniform system for securing statistics of size, growth, and use," was discussed by Mr. David Heald, of Harvard

University Library. He emphasized the need for consistency and agreement in statistics of growth, size, and use. He distinguished between the problems of recording growth and use. The latter, he said, are more easily recorded, and a uniform system could be adopted without difficulty; but in recording statistics of growth, many difficulties exist. Mr. Heald enumerated three methods of counting accessions. As a result of the discussion, a committee, comprised of Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Heald, was appointed to present a resolution embodying a plan of action concerning methods of recording statistics. At the afternoon session this committee reported the following resolution, which was carried: "*Resolved*, That the Council of the American Library Association be advised that it is the sentiment of this conference that early action in the matter of an American Library Association code of rules for recording library statistics is desirable, and, further, it is requested, in case a complete code involves delay, that action be taken for the early definition of a few of the leading categories."

The second subject on the program, "How to deal with university dissertations," was introduced by Mr. M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University. He mentioned the various printed sources of information concerning dissertations, noting the large proportion (about two-thirds) for which cards may be obtained from Berlin. He outlined a plan for dividing the remaining field among American libraries so that duplication in cataloging dissertations might be avoided. No action was taken. Mr. Raney's report will be printed in a later issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

After luncheon at the University Faculty Club, the conference reconvened at 2.30 p. m., with Mr. William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, in the chair. Miss Josephine Clark, librarian of Smith College, presented a brief statement on the topic, "Uniformity in requests for inter-library loans." She read the following circular letter which had been sent out in April of 1914 to thirteen colleges and universities by the assistant librarian of Columbia University:

"Dear Sir: Since university libraries are often put to unnecessary expense in

searching incomplete, incorrect, or poorly written titles which are sought by other libraries as inter-library loans, would you be willing to join with this library and the other libraries listed below in the following agreement?

1. All applications for loans (1) must be typewritten, and (2) must contain (a) author's surname and initials; (b) correct title, as far as it is given; (c) date; (d) place of publication; and (e) the edition, if a special edition is needed.

2. It is agreed that if requests are received in any other form without explanation of the reason, they will be returned to the sending library for correction."

Replies to this letter were summarized as follows: In full agreement, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Minnesota, Cornell, Vassar. Partial agreement, Princeton, Illinois, Michigan, Yale. Opposed, Harvard and Pennsylvania. At the close of the discussion, Dr. Richardson's motion was carried, "That the need of a uniform form for requests for inter-library loans be called to the attention of the Council of the American Library Association."

The fourth topic, "The effect which changes in methods of instruction have on college and university library problems," was introduced by Mr. Hicks, who emphasized the necessity, for administrative reasons, of creating machinery by which proposed changes in curriculum or methods of instruction may come to the attention of the library administration before the changes are actually made. Illustrations of difficulties arising when such advance information was lacking were given by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Mr. Lane, Dr. Richardson, and Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, of Amherst College. A paper is in preparation by Mr. Hicks on this topic for printing in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"Printed bibliographies as substitutes for analytical cards in university library catalogs" was the subject introduced by Miss I. G. Mudge, reference librarian of Columbia University. She stated that at Columbia University the question of analytical cards was being studied in order to determine the extent to which such cards should be inserted in the public catalog. She gave the

arguments for and against the use of analytical cards and printed bibliographies. The discussion was deferred until the last subject on the program had been presented, namely, "The future of the subject card catalog," which was done by Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale. Mr. Bliss, Dr. Koopman, Mr. Lane, Mr. Howard S. Leach (of Princeton), and others then discussed the two topics together. Possible modifications of the subject catalog were suggested, by removing cards for books before a certain date, inserting instead a card referring to the shelf-list and shelves; by checking up printed bibliographies; and by printing lists of books on special topics.

At the close of the meeting it was voted that a contribution of twenty-five cents be asked from those present to defray the expenses of the conference. Mr. F. C. Hicks was elected secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Koopman and Dr. Richardson were appointed a committee to serve with him to arrange for the next annual meeting. A vote of thanks to Mr. Plimpton for his hospitality in entertaining the conference at his home on Friday evening was passed.

FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

THE fourth annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, held in Chicago, November 27 and 28, was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting the Council has ever had. The delegates, who had come from most of the states of the Union, took home with them new inspiration for their work and many practical ideas of instruction.

From President Baker's address on Friday morning to Professor Curry's witty and suggestive paper on "Literature as recreation" just before noon Saturday, the meetings were crammed full of strong papers and lively discussion. President Baker decried the soft pedagogy which would make reading only play. Enough of that kind of reading will be done without any encouragement. The teacher should help the pupil to master more difficult things, those which call for real study. Maurice W. Moe of Appleton, Wis., told of the United Amateur Press Association

of America, an organization whose members not only inspire each other to better work but support both private and public bureaus of criticism. Many teachers already belong for their own pleasure, and the possibility of using this organization and its work to create interest among the pupils is just beginning to be realized. Walter Barnes of Fairmont, W. Va., presented a report upon rural schools, which pointed out very definitely several weak spots in their instruction in English branches.

The interest centered, however, chiefly about the movements for voice training and for better libraries. On Friday morning a large audience listened willingly to ten speakers who described the present defects of the American speaking voice and asked the Council to do something to correct the defects. Professor Clapp's motion to appoint a very large representative committee to make a thorough investigation of methods of voice training which could be applied in our common schools was carried enthusiastically. The committee will be so constituted as to insure a thorough and impartial consideration of all the methods now in use by the various private teachers of the voice.

The librarians, who were present in large numbers, made it very clear that one of the most urgent needs of our schools is strong libraries and well trained librarians. C. E. Ayers of Warrensburg, Mo., insisted that if we are really to make literature a delight to our pupils, we must have a good supply and a wide variety of books immediately accessible to those pupils. Mary E. Hall of Brooklyn added that the books will fail of their greatest usefulness unless they are in charge of a librarian who is an inspiring guide in directing pupils' reading. The books should be supplemented by collections of pictures and placed in rooms with plants and good furniture. An English "club room" should open off the library. All this would cost almost as much as a science laboratory, but it would minister to the inner life of the whole school as nothing else can. W. D. Johnston, of the St. Paul Public Library, emphasized the need of co-operation between the schools and the public libraries, especially in the smaller places where school libraries are impossible.

Teachers everywhere may be of the greatest assistance in selecting the books to be purchased.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. K. McComb, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis; first vice-president, Edwin M. Hopkins, University of Kansas; second vice-president, Emma Breck, University High School, Oakland, Cal.; secretary, James F. Hosic, Chicago Normal College; treasurer, C. C. Certain, Central High School, Birmingham, Ala.

An exhibit including all the material sent out by the Bureau of Education at Washington, with cases furnished by the Chicago Public Library, was shown. A number of fine books and slides and other material were also contributed by the Chicago Normal College and the School of Education of the University of Chicago. The exhibit was put in place by a committee of three, Miss Helene Dickey of the Chicago Normal College, Miss Irene Warren of the School of Education, and Miss Fanny Smith of the Public Library, who were assisted by Miss Hall of Brooklyn.

The Council will hold a special meeting with the Department of Superintendence in Cincinnati in February, 1915, at which English as an administrative problem will be discussed. Plans are also laid for a very important session in connection with the N. E. A. at Oakland next August. This will be in part an international conference on the teaching of English.

The Council has a membership covering every state in the Union and several foreign countries and serves as a clearing-house for over forty state and city associations with a combined membership of over ten thousand. The executive office is at Sixty-eighth St. and Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES F. HOSIC.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY

GIFTS—NOVEMBER, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Camden, South Carolina..	\$5,000
Fort Morgan, Colorado...	10,000
Lakeport, California.....	8,000
Newman, California.....	8,000
Sanger, California.....	10,000
Swissvale Boro, Penn-	
sylvania	25,000

Tekamah, Nebraska	8,000
Walton Town and Tip-	
top Township, Indiana.	10,000
	<hr/> \$84,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Cleveland, Ohio (four	
branch buildings).....	\$110,000
Franklin, Indiana (city	
and township) (the in-	
crease to provide for	
Needham township)...	3,500
Huntsville, Missouri.....	2,000
	<hr/> \$115,500
	<hr/> \$199,500

TEDDER TESTIMONIAL

MR. HENRY R. TEDDER, F.S.A., secretary and librarian of The Athenæum, London, was the recipient, December 1, of a testimonial presented to him in commemoration of his completion of forty years' service. The testimonial took the form of a portrait of Mr. Tedder, and was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of the subscribers. Lord Roberts, one of the trustees of the Club, was to have made the presentation. He took a personal interest in the testimonial, signed the appeal for subscriptions, and almost his last act before his departure to France was to make the necessary arrangements for the presentation.

THE LEND-A-VOLUME LIBRARY

In most private libraries there will be found popular books, which, having had one or two readings by their owners or members of the family, are of no further service. Particularly is this true as to novels and children's books. Owners of such books would be glad to have their neighbors read them, but are reluctant to lend freely, as without a system of charging or keeping trace of books they are apt to be lost. To give them away might mean that they would simply furnish food for moths in a neighbor's attic. This hoarding of out-grown books means that thousands of idle volumes may be in a town, but not available to the average family, which usually has practically no library privileges.

To fulfill its mission a book must be in

someone's hands. Books used only as shelf fillers, or for decorative purposes, are about as useful as last year's birds' nests.

Any scheme, therefore, looking to the free use of books would be to the average town a welcome innovation; and the generous spirit evidenced by people to share the pleasures of a book with a friend could be utilized to bring this about. The plan proposed is simple in its operation and might appropriately be called a "Lend-a-volume library." In towns desiring to try it, let some individual, or a committee working through a local library association, visit homes where there are books and ask for the loan of a few popular but inexpensive volumes for a given length of time. Let these be carefully listed as to source, giving credit to each contributor for books loaned.

Some enterprising merchant would be glad to give prominent space in his store for a neat bookcase or section of shelving, where the books could be arranged, easily accessible for handling, and loaned without charge to anyone deemed trustworthy by the proprietor of the store.

A card in each volume, to be signed by the borrowers, pledging themselves to observe a few simple rules, and a twenty-five-cent dating stamp with which to record date of loan and return, would be all the charging system needed. Lost books would be paid for and small fines charged for keeping books over time. This fund would supply money for incidental expenses. Rural borrowers could utilize the new low rate parcel post on books.

Those who loaned books to the library would be glad to contribute to the pleasure and enlightenment of the community; yet at any time they should see fit, they could recall their loan or substitute other books. The library association, or board, would direct the affairs of the library and provide new books, eliminating undesirable, objectionable or useless volumes, the object being to keep only those worth reading, and which by test would be read.

From the merchant's standpoint, it would be desirable, because it would bring people to his store—an advantage which would more than offset the little effort required to look after and exchange a few volumes a day.

Many people would gladly give the books, or give money, which would, of course, be acceptable; but the idea, at least at first, might best be tested by making it largely a loan affair. The association would give its time, the community would lend the books, the store would furnish the place of exchange.

New magazines might be included in the collection and circulated freely, thereby putting remote readers in touch with present thought; favorite novels might become topics of conversation in place of neighborhood gossip; a recent volume on household economics and homemaking might give a young housekeeper a new idea, and childhood's treasures of story and romance might be placed in the hands of children to thrill and inspire new readers as they had thrilled and inspired those older ones who had read and outgrown them.

Lives of heroes, stories of courage and industry—books full of interest and inspiration to the young, are oftentimes hibernating, so to speak, on dusty shelves or in out-of-the-way corners, having been read and enjoyed and thrown aside by their possessors. Let these be brought from their retirement and put to use.

Charles McMurray, speaking with the authority of one who loves his race and understands its needs, says:

"The child that by the age of fourteen has not read 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Hiwatha'; 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the stories of Greek heroes, by Kingsley and Hawthorne; the 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' 'Paul Revere's Ride,' 'Gulliver's Travels,' the 'Arabian Nights,' 'Sleepy Hollow,' 'Rip Van Winkle,' the 'Tales of the White Hills,' the 'Courtship of Miles Standish,' Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' 'Marmion,' and 'Lady of the Lake,' the 'Story of Ulysses and the Trojan War,' of Siegfried, William Tell, Alfred and John Smith, of Columbus, Washington and Lincoln—the boy or girl who has grown up to the age of fourteen without a chance to read and thoroughly enjoy these books has been robbed of a great fundamental right, a right which can never be made good by any subsequent privileges or grants."

Another writer says that the love of good literature is, from every point of view, the

most valuable equipment with which a boy or girl can be sent into the world.

The best schools recognize this and spend much time in cultivating in children the taste for good literature, but they do little to gratify it. The school libraries which are intended for the children are usually locked up in some building during the vacation months and rendered inaccessible at a time when the books would be most enjoyed. The Lend-a-volume-library plan might aid here in distributing the books during the summer holidays.

The best part of one's education is that which he gives himself, and the public library opens the door of opportunity to old and young alike, without fee from its patrons or thought of gain to its promoters. The Lend-a-volume library is a step in the direction of a free public library, into which it should be merged as soon as conditions justify. In many towns splendid public libraries owe their inception to the work of women's clubs. Might these clubs not find in this plan an inspiration? By co-operating with schools a local library association can be effected and a beginning made in even the smallest town. Where possible, the aid of the State Library Commission should be had.

The aim of library associations inaugurating this scheme should be to work with enthusiasm and wisdom, so that those who lend books will become donors, and the average citizen be convinced that in this day no community should deny to its humblest inhabitant the opportunity, at least, to read without cost the standard books of the world.

The plan is worth trying. The need is there; the books, in part, are there; and the field is open.

BENJAMIN WYCHE.

THE "WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARIES" OF GERMANY

A NEW group of libraries is making itself felt in Germany. Hitherto the libraries of Germany could be roughly classified in three general divisions as university libraries, municipal libraries, and so-called people's or popular libraries. Added to these we now have a growing group of workingmen's libraries, founded and maintained by

the labor organizations and by the executive board of the Social Democratic party. The reason for this new group is given in an article by Ernst Kock (Stuttgart) in the July issue of *Der Bibliothekar*.

"If the workingmen organized under the modern labor movement have begun to supply themselves with special educational institutions in the shape of libraries of their own, it is done with the object of supplying the workingman with such special knowledge as he needs along the line of political economy, socialism and natural science. In this need lies the justification for special libraries for the workingman.

"The so-called people's libraries, founded as a rule by philanthropists of the employer class, supply entertainment only, or very largely. Where they do offer instruction they are most careful to steer clear of all works on socialism and kindred doctrines. In place of these they are rich in books that are intended to strengthen the ideals of chauvinism and 'hurrah-patriotism.' Let us take as an example the Stuttgart People's Library, with its stock of 10,000 books and its circulation of 225,257 volumes during the past year. It is a library largely frequented by the working-class and yet its catalog does not show the names of such authors as Bebel, Marx, Engels, Lasalle, Liebknecht or Mehring, all of whom concerned themselves in their writings directly with the needs and aims of the working class. The only socialistic works to be found in this library are Kautzky's 'Erfurte Program' and his 'Social revolution,' and Bernstein's 'History and theory of socialism'. But there are any number of anti-socialist books, or such that under the guise of criticism condemn. And, what goes without saying, there are any number of books on such popular heroes as Bismarck; as well as propagandist writings on colonial affairs, militarism, lives of kings and so on. Even in the literature intended merely for entertainment, the more radical novelists and poets are avoided, while Marlitt and the like are present in duplicate copies."

When the leaders of the labor movement feel thus about popular libraries, it is not to be wondered at that they have pushed the founding of special libraries with en-

ergy and persistence. There are now in Germany and Austria 1147 such workmen's libraries, distributed over 748 towns. Of these 591 are general or central libraries, while 559 belong to some particular trade or union. Altogether these libraries possess a stock of 833,857 books, of which the central libraries own 532,904 and the special branches 300,953. The libraries altogether had a circulation of 2,156,014 volumes during the past year, a figure which does not always cover the exact use, as some branches do not count repeated lending of the same book during the same month or year.

The expense account for these libraries for the past year (including cost of new books) came to 284,357 marks. These libraries are not open continually. They are usually housed in the rooms of the union or of the local branch of the Social Democratic or Labor party, and are open certain days and hours. The special branches try to supply such books as are needed by the trade supporting them, while the central libraries are concerned in offering books of general knowledge needed by the workers, of which natural science in the books of the modern radical writers, philosophy, political and social economy, finance and similar subjects make a strong showing. The large attendance and the circulation of books in these libraries prove the demand for them.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN

THE Danish library journal, *Bogsamlingsbladet*, the official organ of the State Library Committee, and of the Association of Danish Public Libraries, gives considerable space in the numbers for April and May, 1914, to an account of the beginnings and growth of public libraries in Sweden. The article is based on a voluminous and instructive report made by Dr. Valfrid Palmgren Munch-Petersen, former head librarian of the Royal Library in Stockholm, and member of the communal council of that city. Dr. Munch-Petersen, whose book on American public libraries is considered authoritative in her own country, was commissioned by the Minister of Education in Stockholm to study and report

upon the public or "people's" libraries in Sweden, which had not been in a satisfactory condition for some time. Dr. Munch-Petersen (then Dr. Palmgren) began her tour of study in December, 1909, and her report was made two years later. It has only recently been brought to the knowledge of a wider public. The interest in public libraries, which should bring good literature within reach of all the people, began in Sweden in 1828, when the public schools first came into effective being. The first public libraries, then called parish libraries, were considered as part of a popular educational system, and as such began to receive a small subsidy from the state. But it was not until 1902 that the government began to realise that the library matter was a problem in itself, and in 1905 a bill giving support to the public libraries throughout Sweden was passed by the government.

The parish libraries were the only form of popular library until 1890, when others, such as commercial or technical libraries, communal, school and association libraries sprang into being and did much to spread knowledge and a love for books throughout the country. Then came the latest form, the workmen's libraries, founded usually by the Social-Democratic party or the unions. The Y. M. C. A. has its own libraries, and the Good Templars, a Masonic organization, instituted reading or study circles which grew into small libraries something on the order of traveling libraries. There were regular traveling libraries besides, so that Sweden appears to have no lack of library facilities for any one who wished to use them.

But in all this abundance there was little system, either in the technical details of library work, or concentration of organization. There was furthermore the constant irritation of a permanent lack of funds, and no particular standard, in many of the libraries, as to the character or quality of the books bought. The state assistance to the libraries increased, but conditions were so unsatisfactory that finally Miss Palmgren was commissioned to make a tour of the country and with her final report to suggest how the government could best administer its library appropriations for the greatest good of the greatest number. Some of Dr. Palmgren's suggestions were criticised,

notably those recommending a larger appropriation for the Good Templar and other organization study or reading circles. In her opinion these study circles were immensely important as a feature of educational work in places which could not as yet be reached in any other way, even through the few traveling libraries.

One of the most important suggestions made in the report, was the recommendation that much of the state appropriation to the communal or public libraries be made in the form of bound books. This would standardize the quality and character of books, and bring a certain standard into their outer appearance as well, saving the individual libraries much money for binding. The choosing of the books was to be left to a special office in the Department of Education, the force of which should consist of a chief library consultant and three assistants. All details concerning library work should be left to this office, the making of catalogs, arranging library courses, choosing and sending out of books, and organizing of new libraries wherever necessary.

A committee was appointed to discuss this and other suggestions in the report, which in the main were accepted. The Swedish government has appropriated a yearly sum of 200,000 kroners for public libraries and a single appropriation of 20,000 kroners for a general catalog. The work of standardizing the public libraries is going on apace and great improvement has already been made.

Library Organizations

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Library Association held its twentieth annual meeting at Dayton, Oct. 6-9, with one hundred and seventy-five workers in attendance. It was the first time in six years that the meeting had been held in the southern part of the state, and sixteen years since a meeting was held in Dayton.

Dr. W. J. Conklin, president of the Dayton library board, in giving the address of welcome, laid particular stress on the mission of libraries in training the minds of children. "Reading, knowledge of books and love of them, are things that should become a part of the life of every child," said he. "The ambi-

tion of all librarians ought to be to make sure that no boy or girl is sailing in uncharted seas in the world of literature." After her response to the welcome, Mary Elizabeth Downey, president of the association, gave an address on "Literature and culture," showing how her subject might be developed through noted book lists, books of self-culture, the effect of reading on remarkable persons, knowledge of how to use books, and literature as the greatest of all the fine arts. She made a special plea for teaching literature to the child from the cultural as well as the philological standpoint. The evening program closed with a lecture on "Research work in American libraries," by Dr. Earl Barnes. Giving a brief summary of the remarkable growth in number and scope of last forty years, anticipated women, rians, he proceeded scholars. "There conflicting ones, upon to undertake the other is research in circulation, they by the scholar at are placed at his general public no caters to one ant Barnes then describes libraries of the works of all of them said, has been par needs of scholars, curtailment of the libraries, but rather special libraries des The program was reception given by and staff.

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The business meeting was followed by a round-table on "Book buying and book selection," led by Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, who introduced the speakers in his unique, happy manner. Miss May Massee embodied the spirit of her charming address on the work of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Prof. A. S. Root presented "The Leipzig Book Arts Exposition" in a way to arouse interesting discussion, entered into by Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Tessa Kelso, Miss Downey, and Mr. Brett. Mr. Carl P. Vitz

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notably those recommending a larger appropriation for the Good Templar and other organization study or reading circles. In her opinion these study circles were immensely important as a feature of educational work in places which could not as yet be reached in any other way, even through the few traveling libraries.

One of the most important suggestions made in the report, was the recommendation that much of the state appropriation to the communal or public libraries be made in the form of bound books. This would standardize the quality and character of books, and bring a certain standard into their outer appearance as well, saving the individual libraries much money for binding. The choosing of the books was to be left to a special office in the Department of Education, the force of which should consist of a chief library consultant and three assistants. All details concerning library work should be left to this office, the making of catalogs, arranging library courses, choosing and sending out of books, and organizing of new libraries wherever necessary.

A committee was appointed to discuss this and other suggestions in the report, which in the main were accepted. The Swedish government has appropriated a yearly sum of 200,000 kroners for public libraries and a single appropriation of 20,000 kroners for a general catalog. The work of standardizing the public libraries is going on apace and great improvement has already been made.

Library Organizations

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The evening session was opened with an address on "The Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society," by Hon. E. O. Randall, the secretary. The organization has recently dedicated a fine new building placed on the Ohio State University campus. Mr. Randall spoke of the importance of Ohio from the archaeologist's standpoint, saying: "No historian or history has yet done full justice to Ohio as the battleground between civilization and savagery. People have almost forgotten that it was here in the Miami valley that the bitterest fights in the conflict between the red man of the west and the paleface of the east were waged, a conflict that extended over a period of fifty years." He then gave an historical sketch of the society, and emphasized the importance of its library as a means of disseminating archaeological knowledge. Miss Julia Wright Merrill gave a paper on "The use of library clubrooms and auditoriums," illustrated with lantern-slide views of such rooms used by the Cincinnati libraries. Mr. H. S. Hirshberg discussed the paper from the Cleveland point of view. Mr. W. H. Brett followed with explanation of slides thrown on the screen, showing "The Cleveland library system; central library and branches."

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piece of literature, but a piece of action; hence its undisputed supremacy over any other form of literature as a genuine force in molding the thought of a nation." Prof. Burton feels that librarians have a great mission in helping educate people to appreciate good plays.

The library and social service was the theme of the meeting Friday morning. Mr. William J. Norton, director Council of Social Agencies, Cincinnati, gave an address on "Surveys, social and others." Miss Alice S. Tyler told the results of a library school problem in making a survey of the Woodland branch district, Cleveland. In the discussion, Mr. L. D. Upson and Miss Mary R. Cochran brought out the need of an investigation of the home conditions, amusements, and intellectual activities of each community to determine its particular library needs. It was felt that each library should fit its special public. Mrs. E. I. Antrim gave "A survey of the county library movement." She urged the extension of the county library plan as a potent factor in furthering the great "back-to-the-farm" movement.

The business meeting followed. The report of the auditing committee showed the treasurer's books to be satisfactory. The report of the resolutions committee was accepted as follows:

The Ohio Library Association, at the close of its twentieth annual meeting, desires to express its most grateful thanks and appreciation:

To the Board of Trustees, the Librarian and Staff of the Dayton Public Library, the Officials of the National Cash Register, Colonel White of the Soldiers' Home, and to other friends for their gracious hospitality.

To the officers of the Association, the program committee, and the participants in the program for the real inspiration and help which has been given us.

To the Misses Pierce for the fragrance and beauty of flowers and pine in the decorations contributed from their country home.

To the press of the city for the reports of the meetings.

To Mr. N. M. Stanley for the Peace Stamps which sealed our programs with their message.

To the management of the Y. W. C. A. for the prompt and attentive service in furthering all arrangements.

And, finally, again, to the Librarian and Staff of the Dayton Public Library for the innumerable courtesies which have contributed so fully in making the 1914 conference a memorable success.

The nominating committee reported the following officers who were elected for the ensuing year: President, Azariah S. Root; first vice-president, Laura Smith; second vice-president, Grace Prince; third vice-president, S. J. Brandenburg; secretary, Frances Cleveland; treasurer, Blanche C. Roberts.

Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo presented invitations for the next meeting, which were left with the executive board.

The trustees' section met for discussion of business matters.

Charter members declared the meeting to be one of the very best ever held by the association.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *President*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Colorado Library Association held its twenty-second annual meeting at the Denver Public Library, Nov. 24-25.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, the president, called the meeting to order at 2.30 p. m., and the first session began with a presentation of the activities of the State Library, the Traveling Library Commission, and the Colorado Library Commission, each by the one having the work in charge. The State Library has been rearranged, shelf-listed, and a beginning effected for a practical working library for the legislature. The Traveling Library Commission is suffering from lack of funds. A new library law is needed to place this work in appropriations of the second class at least, and the State Library Commission has promised to aid in bringing this about.

The next topic was a very timely one, "Books and the war," by Mr. Frank Appell, a well-known bookdealer of Denver. One important effect which every library feels and must meet is the increased demand for books on the recent history and present conditions of Europe. Mr. Appell offered a list of six "best books" on the subject: Cramb, "Germany and England"; Hart, "The war in Europe"; Oxford professors, "Why we are at war"; Usher, "Pan-Germanism"; Von Bernhardt, "Germany and the next war"; Von Bülow, "Imperial Germany." The program for the afternoon closed with a discussion of "The librarian and the trustee," by Miss Wilson, the librarian at Greeley, and Mrs. Carlson, president of the board at Eaton.

The evening session was made very delightful by an address by Mr. Pershing, of Denver, on "Fifteenth-century books and printing." The great activity in printing which began immediately after the invention of the printing press was emphasized, and the excellent quality of binding, print, and paper was illustrated by the books which Mr. Pershing exhibited from his own library. A trio of entertainers gave Lady Gregory's play, "The workhouse wards," which, with the musical numbers and the pleasant social hour which followed, will be long remembered by all present.

The program on Wednesday was a very helpful one to librarians. The following subjects were presented: "The wider use of the college library," "The library as a community

center," "The library from the patron's viewpoint," and "The high school library as it is and is not." Lively discussions followed each paper, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness was prevalent, especially when the meeting was thrown open to all for three-minute contributions. Members of half a dozen different libraries over the state gave helpful hints.

The sessions were attended by fifty or more, and there were two hundred at the evening entertainment. The following officers were elected for next year: President, Mr. Albert F. Carter, librarian of the State Teachers' College; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Duffield, librarian Loveland Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Miss Helen Ingersoll, librarian Woodbury branch, Denver Public Library; council, Mr. C. Henry Smith and Miss Charlotte A. Baker.

FAITH FOSTER, *Secretary*

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association met at the Providence Public Library on Monday, Dec. 7. The morning session was opened at 10 o'clock by Prof. Henry B. Gardner, president of the board of trustees. His address was supplemented by a few words of welcome from William E. Foster, the librarian. Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, of the Girl's High School Library, Brooklyn, was the first speaker. In her address on "The high school library," she called attention to the usefulness of such a library both as a help for the teachers and as a medium for interesting the pupils. She emphasized its essential factor—teaching children to use books—and suggested the enlargement of the resources of the library by starting a daily or weekly news bulletin of clippings gathered and selected by the students and by urging literary and other organizations to co-operate. Discussion of the high school library conditions in Rhode Island followed this paper. A committee of investigation was appointed.

The association voted to co-operate with the State Board of Education toward the enactment of a law giving pensions to librarians, and the matter was put into the hands of a regular committee for action. A movement to establish up-to-date libraries in the high schools of the state was also launched. A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, investigate the subject of high school libraries, and make a report. President Harold T. Dougherty, Prof. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and Miss Bertha H. Lyman were selected to act as the committee.

The Christmas exhibit of books, old and new *worth while* for children and for adults, was introduced by Mrs. M. E. S. Root, Miss E. S. Gardner, and Miss E. Garvin, all of the Providence Public Library. This exhibit was a most attractive and helpful one, and the members spent a considerable time at the close and opening of both sessions in examining it.

The afternoon session opened at 3 o'clock. Prof. Harry L. Koopman gave a talk on "The book beautiful." He said that the book may be considered a worthy art object of the second grade in the same general grade with tapestry, cameos, etc. It is the easiest of access of these objects, and of great variety. Prof. Koopman illustrated his talks with examples of books which in cover, paper, type, and appropriateness of design approached the ideal of the book beautiful. He made a plea for the deeper appreciation of beautiful books, and urged that everyone should possess as many as possible. Rev. Edward Holyoke spoke on James Russell Lowell, illustrating his talk with lantern slides.

In spite of a heavy rainstorm, there was a good attendance, more than 75 being present at each session.

EVA W. MAGOON.

MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the Montana Library Association was held in Butte, Nov. 23-25, with an attendance of 22 members. Monday afternoon the librarians were received at the Butte Public Library. Mr. Roberts, president of the board, welcomed the association to Butte and to the library; Mrs. Homan, of Havre, responded in behalf of the visiting librarians, after which the president, Miss Buckhous, of the University of Montana Library, spoke of the association, its aim and what it could do to further the progress of library work throughout the state, dwelling especially on the aid which the library should give to all classes on the social questions of the day.

Mr. Davies, librarian of the Butte Public Library, who for years has studied the subject of Montana literature, gave a very able paper on that subject which should inspire more effort along the line of local history.

At four o'clock the meeting adjourned to the rooms in the court house occupied by the children's department, where an informal reception was held by the members of the staff of the Butte Public Library. In the evening a joint session was held with the Montana Teachers' Association, after which, at the Silver Bow Club, the Parents' and Teachers' Association tendered a reception to members of both associations.

The session Tuesday morning was entirely given over to the discussion of the ways in which the public library may help the teacher. Miss Binzel, assistant superintendent of the Missoula public schools, gave a very inspiring talk, showing what had been done in Missoula along that line, the whole discussion bringing out the fact that it is the co-operation between the librarian and the teachers which makes for successful work.

At the afternoon meeting, the observance of the minor holidays and the advisability of closing the library on them, was presented by Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Anacanda. In the absence of Miss Richie, of Kalispell, her paper on "Library publicity" was read by Miss McCord, of Bozeman, the discussion centering around the two questions of the value of the bulletin for special days and of such exhibits as the one at Christmas. Miss Fernald, of Great Falls, opened the discussion on library book-binding, advocating binding for even the smallest libraries and giving her experience with books bound from the sheets as done by several of the eastern binders. Miss Collins, of Billings, spoke of recent books for children, classifying them into various groups, and stating that the problem which most demanded attention at the present time is the mediocre book, its enormous and ever-increasing volume.

The annual banquet was held Tuesday evening at the Leggat Hotel, the mayor of the city and the members of the Butte library board and their wives being present to greet the librarians.

The last session was very full. Prof. Coffman, of the university, read Tagore's "Post office," prefacing his reading with an account of Tagore's life and speaking of him as the "interpreter of the Eastern to the Western world and of the West to the Eastern world."

Miss Fernald, of the Great Falls Library, spoke of the work the library was doing to reinforce the public schools, dwelling upon the branch libraries placed in each of the schools in the outlying districts and administered through the library, and the short course in the use of the library which is given to the incoming freshman class each fall.

Extension work and the assistance of persons living in the country was next discussed, Miss Gertrude Buckhous telling of what the university was asked to do. She reported many calls and the sending of package libraries and all material which could be spared. Miss Dickerson told of the calls upon the State Historical Society and of its inability to cope with the situation, having few books which are suitable to loan. Miss Haley, of

Helena, spoke of what Helena is trying to do in helping supply small libraries and in giving information to those who wish to start a library, all of which led to the realization of our great need of a state association and a regular secretary for such work.

Miss Buckhous, chairman of the legislative committee, gave an outline of the proposed bill for county libraries and for an association. Each librarian was urged to do all in her power to put it before the legislators and make her community see the necessity of such a law.

Upon the recommendation of the nominations committee, the following officers were elected: President, Louise M. Fernald, of Great Falls; vice-president, Elizabeth McCord, of Bozeman; secretary, Agnes Dickerson, of Helena; treasurer, Clara Maine, of Lewistown. LOUISE M. FERNALD, *Secretary*.

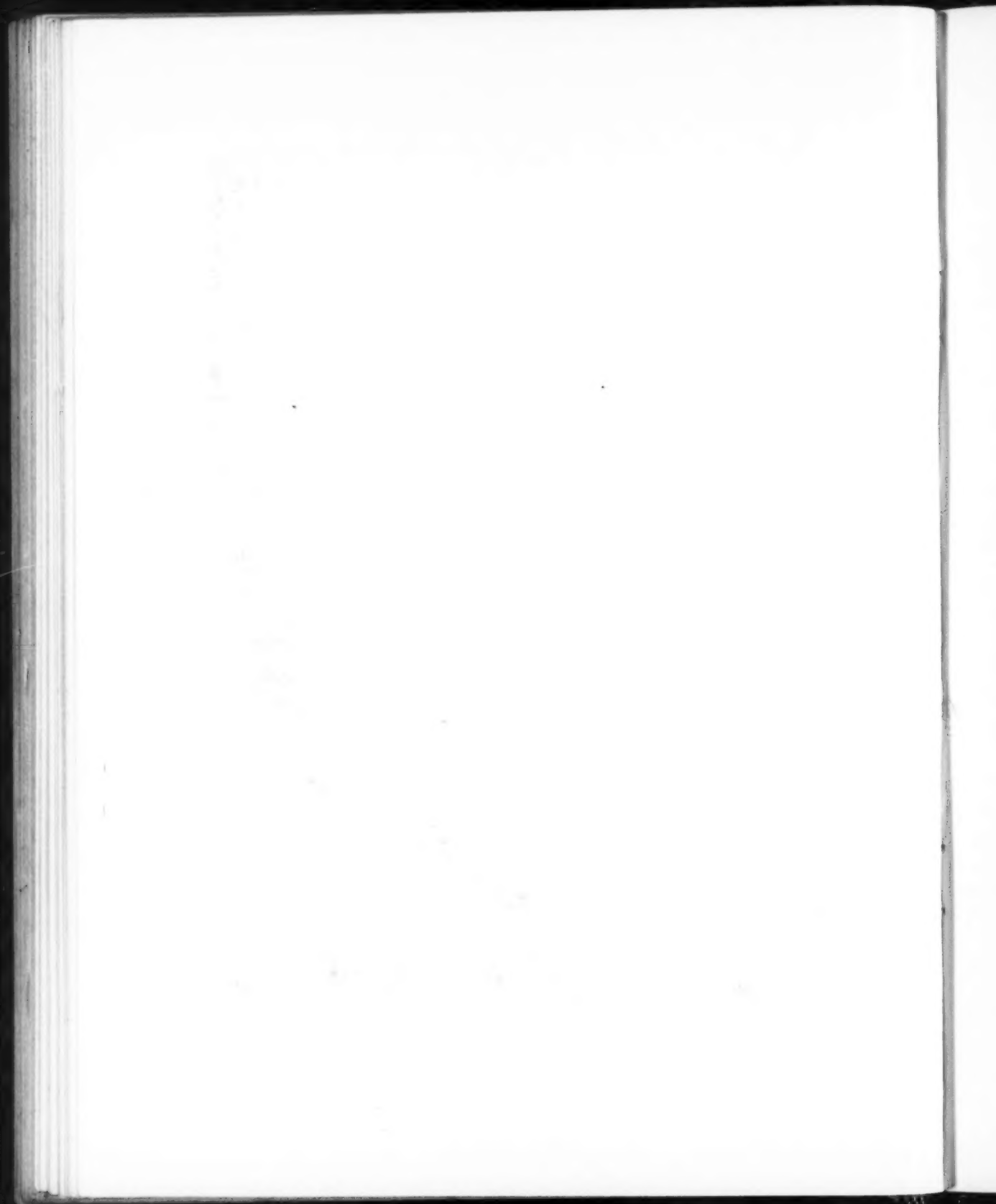
MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association held its fifteenth annual meeting in Sedalia, Nov. 18-20, 1914. On account of the illness of Miss Florence Whittier, president, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, first vice-president, presided. The themes were "Extension work" and "Publicity." The opening session was called to order Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 4 p. m. Hon. Charles E. Yeater, a member of the Library Board and the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, welcomed the visiting librarians to Sedalia. The response to this hospitable welcome was made by Jesse Cunningham, librarian of the State School of Mines.

The chief address of the opening session was delivered by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick on "Three kinds of librarians." Among the points touched on by Dr. Bostwick were the personal element in present-day economics, the necessity of training for librarianship and of being acquainted with librarian's tools and conditions in the community. "The librarian of day-before-yesterday," he said, "discouraged certain elements of society from patronizing the library. I have known libraries where the books were too good. Certain classes in the community were not intellectually up to them. The librarian of yesterday was not so bad in that he or she was just one step from being up to date. It was an easy life he led. It was a passive willingness to serve those who came to the library, but no effort to get them to come. The librarian of to-day is not passive. He walks through his library. He walks through his town. He knows the books in one and the dwellers in the other, and he knows both in their relationship to one another, actual and possible."



THE RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, PUBLIC LIBRARY



The evening was most appropriately given over to a literary and musical program confined to Kipling and his India, and conducted by Mrs. W. D. Steele and Mr. I. N. Farris, of Sedalia. The evening closed with a reception by the board of directors of the Public Library.

Thursday morning, Nov. 19, was taken up by the regular business session, papers and discussion on "The library and the club," and a book symposium.

The suggestion to hold district meetings, made by Mr. Rush at the 1913 meeting, resulted in one meeting being held at St. Joseph. Twenty librarians from northwest Missouri were in attendance and discussed actual problems before the librarians of the district. Following the suggestion that district meetings be encouraged, a committee, composed of Miss Wales, Miss McLachlan, and Miss Reichert, was appointed to look after such meetings.

Miss Jessie Blair, of the Public Library Board, read a paper, "The library and the club," and Mrs. W. D. Steele opened and enlivened the discussion of the subject. The book symposium completed the morning's program. Miss N. C. McLachlan discussed books for the housekeeper; C. E. Rush, books for the wage-earner; Purd B. Wright, books for business men; and Paul Blackwelder, books on the war.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Bostwick gave one of his characteristically interesting papers on "The art of re-reading." State Superintendent of Schools W. P. Evans spoke on "The library and the school." Superintendent Evans gave a review of the growth of school libraries in Missouri, and advocated state aid for libraries. Miss Margaret Curran gave a most suggestive paper on "What shall I read next." The discussion was led by Miss Lillian Sutherland, of Kansas City.

Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Prof. F. M. Tisdell, of the University of Missouri, entertained the association and guests with an illustrated address, "Literary associations of the English lakes." Prof. Tisdell brought vividly before his audience the England of Coleridge, Keats, and Southey, with particular mention of the life and surroundings of Wordsworth.

The final business session was held Friday morning. The report of the treasurer showed a surplus of \$83.09. The disposition of this surplus was referred to the incoming executive board, with directions to investigate ways and means for the publication of a new edition of the handbook. A motion was carried to have a committee appointed to frame and urge the passage of a bill in the next legislature, requiring the state printer to turn over to the Missouri Library Commission fifty copies of such

documents as are intended for distribution by the state, the same to be distributed by the commission to the various libraries of the state.

Resolutions of thanks to the Sedalia Public Library and to the speakers and all who contributed to the success of the meeting were adopted, and a message of regret and flowers were sent to Miss Florence Whittier, president of the association, now ill in a sanitarium at Pasadena, California.

The business session gave way to the round-table on extension work and publicity, led by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales. Miss Nellie M. De Laughter, of St. Louis, and Mrs. W. D. Steele participated in the discussion.

The following officers were elected: President, Jesse Cunningham; first vice-president, Frances Fordice; second vice-president, N. C. McLachlan; secretary, Mary E. Baker; treasurer, Alice Gladden.

J. CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Marshalltown, Oct. 20-22. All the business meetings were held in the auditorium of the Public Library. The registered attendance of trustees was the largest in the history of the association, 32 being present, while 97 librarians and 14 visitors made a total of 143.

Addresses of welcome from the mayor and the library board opened the first meeting Tuesday afternoon. Miss Lillian Arnold, in the annual address of the president, spoke of the growth of library work during the past twenty-five years and emphasized the dominant idea of librarians—that of extension.

"The widening field and the open book" was the subject of the principal address of the afternoon by Miss Alice Tyler, of Western Reserve University. Miss Tyler calls the library the great opportunity of to-day, and spoke of its share in forming the ideal men and women of the future. Libraries should be social centers of communities and at the front of every movement for civil and social improvement.

Mrs. A. J. Barclay reported for the legislative committee at the Wednesday morning session. She gave a résumé of the laws which had been made or amended to affect libraries during the year. Among them, an amendment providing for extension work by the Library Commission; an amendment raising the limit of taxes to be levied; a section stating that the number of trustees of a commission-governed city shall be five; and an act permitting school corporations the power

to contract with library boards for library privileges.

Round tables for children's librarians, assistants, and trustees, at which many pertinent ideas were introduced and discussed, filled the rest of the morning session and part of the afternoon. Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, gave the report of the commission for the year. There are only seven towns in the state with a population of 2000 or more that do not have free public libraries. There are now 115 free libraries and 60 association and subscription libraries. Two new libraries were dedicated during the year. Miss Robinson believes library extension problems to be of two kinds—the establishment of new libraries, and the intensive extension through the widening of privileges from local centers.

"Industrial education and what the library can do to help," was the subject of a stimulating and inspiring talk by Prof. G. K. Smith, head of the Extension Department of the School of Engineering, Iowa State College. He believes that a separate room should be set aside in a library for the use of tradesmen, and that more technical books should be purchased. He urged a closer acquaintance between librarians and tradesmen, suggested picture exhibitions of mechanical inventions as an inducement to the men who do not use the library, spoke of the rapidly developing ideas on vocational education, and gave many practical and helpful suggestions for assisting students as well as tradesmen.

Dr. Clarke of Waterloo spoke strongly of the influence of the library on the peace movement, urging that librarians assist in giving peace programs, aid in eliminating the making of military toys, and banish the war stories from the shelves.

A symposium on rural extension closed the program for the afternoon. Under this, extension through school corporations, at school stations, and by direct loan, were explained by librarians who had tried these methods. That the subject of extension is a predominant one was apparent by the continual references made in the various papers and talks.

Thursday morning, Mrs. Horace Towner gave a talk on "Study club outlines," urging a systematic and organized system in the courses of study planned, rather than the hit-or-miss method used by most clubs. Miss May Masee followed with a spirited description of the work and ambition of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, saying that the desire of the *Booklist* was to spread a library spirit over the country. She insisted that it had a person-

ality, but warned librarians that it was to be used judiciously and with a thorough knowledge of the needs of one's own community. She gave an interesting account of the work of the staff of four in the office, and the 400 scattered over the U. S., and suggested methods of utilizing the notes outside of the librarian's office. A splendid paper on "Modern poetry" by Miss Ione Armstrong and a short talk on "Historical collections in small libraries" by Curator E. R. Harlan of the State Historical Society, closed the sessions.

The resolutions committee expressed its approval of the effort to make possible the free carriage of books on rural routes as embodied in the bill before Congress, presented by Congressman Green of Iowa, and urged and indorsed all efforts of the executive board for world peace.

Tuesday evening the association members were the guests of the Twentieth Century Club at a reception and dramatic reading. Miss Cora Mel Patton, of Chicago, read Galsworthy's "Pigeon." Tuesday evening the Marshalltown Commercial Club entertained at its opening lecture, with Alton Packard, cartoonist, as the attraction. Thursday afternoon, an automobile ride about the city, a courtesy of the commercial Club, was followed by a tea in the library given by the library board of Marshalltown.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Mr. L. L. Dickerson, librarian Grinnell College Library; first vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Corey, trustee, Spencer; second vice-president, Miss Charlotte Goetzman, state organizer; secretary, Miss Anna Maude Kimberley, librarian, Marshalltown; treasurer, Miss Mary Brainard, assistant Waterloo Library; registrar, Miss Anna Tarr, librarian, Clinton.

ANNA MAUDE KIMBERLEY.

NEW MEXICO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARIANS' SECTION

The second annual meeting of the Librarians' Section of the New Mexico State Teachers' Association was held in the assembly room of the High School at Albuquerque, N. M., Wednesday, Nov. 25. Miss Della Sisler, librarian of the University of New Mexico, presided. An effort had been made to secure a large attendance of teachers at this meeting, for the section had announced a program of interest to all, with Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, as chief speaker.

The following program was rendered: "School libraries in Spanish-American communities were described by O. C. Zingg, of El Rito, who showed the necessity of having

books on Spanish folklore and easy Spanish literature in the schools of those districts. In discussing "Plans for establishing libraries in public schools," L. C. Mersfelder, of Clovis, advocated the rousing of a feeling of personal ownership in the children for a library. Brief discussion followed by Miss Stearns, who suggested that New Mexico follow the example of Wisconsin in providing the mandatory law—appropriating at least ten cents for every child of school age, the money to be used for school libraries. "How the public library may co-operate with the schools" was presented by Miss Myrtle M. Cole, of Raton. Miss Cole spoke from the viewpoint of the librarian who secured definite results from giving talks in the schools and by furnishing graded lists to the teachers.

The subject of needed legislation for library extension was brought up by State Superintendent A. White, who asked for a discussion of the question of books as germ carriers. Miss Stearns answered that a record of the Wisconsin traveling libraries shows that in eighteen years not one assistant has had a contagious disease, not even a skin infection although the books are handled, cleaned, and gone over page by page by these assistants each time a box is returned and before it is sent to another community.

Mrs. R. F. Asplund, of Santa Fé, spoke on "Legislation for library extension in New Mexico." She gave a brief history of the attempts that have been made to secure library extension, and plans for work along this line.

The program closed with Miss Stearns' address on "The modern library movement." Miss Stearns dwelt on a plan of mandatory laws for each community to provide school libraries, such books as purchased to be selected from lists furnished by the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. She advised each community to run a "movie" of its own for educational purposes. At the last she gave two slogans for the new library movement: "The right book to the right person at the right time," and "The value of a book is in its use."

The following officers for 1915 were elected: Miss Myrtle M. Cole, librarian at Raton, chairman; Miss Pauline Madden, librarian at Albuquerque, secretary; Mrs. J. S. Hofer, of Tucumcari, Mrs. C. A. Redic, of Cloudercroft, and Miss Della Sisler, of Albuquerque, members of the educational council.

A motion was carried to the effect that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman, she herself to act as ex-officio member, for the purpose of working with the committee from the women's clubs in an attempt to secure library legislation.

PAULINE MADDEN.

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIANS

On Oct. 22, 1914, the Federation of Women's Clubs of West Virginia held its annual meeting in Parkersburg. Several weeks before this meeting Miss S. Scollay Page, the state federation chairman of literature and library extension, sent invitations to all the librarians in the state, asking them to attend the meeting and help in forming a state association of librarians. Outside the school libraries, and the University Library at Morgantown, there are only twelve towns in the state that have public libraries. A fair proportion of the librarians were able to accept the invitation.

Miss S. Scollay Page of Clarksburg was elected president of the newly organized association, and Miss Lewis Harvey, librarian of the Huntington Public Library, was made its secretary. Very little was done except to effect organization, but an effort will be made to induce the state legislature to establish a state library commission.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association will be held in the city of Montgomery on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 24, 25 and 26. The sessions will be devoted largely to librarians' problems. The principal feature of the meeting will be the presence of Dr. Henry E. Legler, librarian, Chicago Public Library, who will deliver the annual address.

THOMAS W. OWEN.

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

On Friday, Oct. 23, the Library Club met at the Reynolds Library. The program of the institute meeting, held in May, with a list of the towns and libraries represented and the names of the representatives attending, was read. A tabulation of this list shows a total of 13 towns, with 25 libraries, represented by 51 people.

The president read an article comparing the Washington and Kaaterskill meetings of the A. L. A. On all the counts noted, it appeared that more of profit and enjoyment was found at the Kaaterskill conference than at Washington.

The program for the evening consisted of five-minute reports of the A. L. A. at Washington and the N. Y. L. A. at Ithaca. Miss Mosher, Miss Adams, Miss Love, and Mr. Yust spoke concerning the Washington meetings. The Ithaca meetings at Cornell University were described by Miss McCartney, Miss Avery, Miss Furst, Miss Zachert, and Miss Marquand.

The November meeting was held at the library of the East High School.

The periodicals committee reported that it has received the lists of the Reynolds Library, St. Bernard's Seminary Library, the Law Library and the East and West High School libraries. The Mechanics Institute, the University and the Theological Seminary reported that their lists would be ready soon.

The report of the nominating committee was given by Miss Zachert, who presented the following names for officers for the coming year: President, Mr. Yust; vice-president, Mr. Ewell; secretary-treasurer, Miss Marquand. The report of the nominating committee was accepted and the officers were declared elected.

The president urged the members to make a special effort to attend the meetings of the club. The question of the most convenient night for the meeting came up for discussion. An informal ballot proved that there was no night more convenient than Friday. At the next meeting, the executive committee expects to announce the time, place, and subject of the meetings for the rest of the season.

Following the business session, Mr. Thomas J. Swinburne spoke on "The making of a book from writing to binding." It was suggested that the various examples shown by Mr. Swinburne of the different stages in this process should be used as an exhibit on the making of a book. In the discussion which followed Mr. Swinburne's talk, several topics were suggested for future meetings of the club. Among these was mentioned a meeting at a bindery, with a talk on binding and examples of the work; a talk on the manufacture of paper by Joseph Alling, and a visit to the Niagara paper mill at Lockport.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The first meetings of the fall of the Chicago Library Club have been very successful, being largely attended and much appreciated. At the opening meeting, Oct. 8, reports were given from the Washington conference by Dr. A. H. Shearer and Miss Lora A. Rich, and observations on European journeyings by Miss Helene L. Dickey, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, and Miss Cora E. Hinkins. The program had been arranged in July, so that the reports of the travellers were a little different from what had been expected, and were enjoyed perhaps the more.

The November meeting, Nov. 12, was addressed by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry Library, and Mr. C. B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library, on the subject of "The librarian's reading." Both speakers

divided the kinds of reading into three classes, and while mentioning the professional and study reading, emphasized the cultural. Mr. Carlton on the practical side outlined the best use of one's time, and Mr. Roden offered suggestions of certain classes of books.

Thirty-one new members have been added this fall. The social committee has inaugurated the plan of arranging for dinners for members wishing to come before the meeting. Fifty were present at the November dinner.

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held December 10 in the Directors' room of the Chicago Public Library. The subject of the evening was "Recent books of interest," and was discussed by five speakers on a variety of subjects. Miss Faith E. Smith, of the Chicago Public Library, on "Letters of a woman homesteader"; Mr. E. D. Tweedell, of the John Crerar Library, on Ross's "The old world in the new"; Miss Thain of the Oak Park Public Library, on Barrie's "Half hours"; Miss Margaret Furness of the John Crerar Library, on "Prisons and prisoners" by Constance Lytton and Jane Wharton, spinster; and Mr. G. B. Utley, of the A. L. A., on Mrs. R. L. Stevenson's "Cruise of the 'Janet Nichol'" gave illuminating notes in brief compass which served to indicate for those of all tastes, how some of the suggestions on the "Librarians' reading" discussed at the November meeting, could be carried out. Miss Massee of the *Booklist* gave some trenchant remarks and exhortation as to that publication.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held in the Lowry Tea Rooms, Saint Paul, Oct. 22.

Although the meeting was arranged at short notice by Miss Arabel Martin, the vice-president, over sixty members attended to hear Mr. Jesse B. Davis, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who had come to Saint Paul to speak before the M. E. A. He gave a short address on "Vocational training," and spoke very appreciatively of the way in which librarians had helped him in this work in Grand Rapids.

Mr. James T. Gerould, of the State University Library, described at some length his experiences on a bookbuying trip in England and France last summer. He gave a good idea of the bookshops and bookbuying conditions there, and explained the methods he had used in selecting books on a large scale to stock a new university library in the Canadian northwest.

At a brief business meeting, the following officers were elected: Dr. W. Dawson John-

ston, of the Saint Paul Public Library, president; Helen J. Stearns, of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, vice-president; Raymond L. Walkley, of the Minneapolis Public Library, secretary; Winifred Gregory, of the University of Minnesota, treasurer.

R. L. WALKLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., spoke to the school, Nov. 7, on the history and work of the association. On Dec. 1, Mr. Henry E. Legler gave two illustrated talks on "Bookmaking as a fine art," and "The work of the Chicago Public Library."

Several students from both classes assisted in the preparation of the school library exhibit in the Albany High School, in connection with the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, Nov. 23-25. The members of Mr. Watson's class in library extension are getting practical field experience in connection with the reorganization of the Cohoes City Library. Two others are giving voluntary service in story telling at the South End Settlement of Albany, while still another is volunteer reorganizer of the library of St. Peter's Academy of Troy.

H. Hvenegaard Lassen, 1912-13, is serving in the Danish reserves, which are mobilized around Copenhagen. As part of his duties, he is assisting the national committee who are establishing reading rooms and traveling libraries for the soldiers who are quartered in villages and farms around Copenhagen.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

Examination of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, the *Bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission*, and the *Proceedings of the A. L. A. Conference* show 48 leading articles by former students touching some phase of library work.

In general literature the school is represented by several whose names appeared regularly for several years in the annual summary of publications. Edna Adelaide Brown (1898) has a third juvenile, "When Max came" (Lothrop); Asa Don Dickinson (1904) is editor of two books just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., "The Kaiser" and "Europe at war"; Katharine B. Judson (1908) has added to her series of "Myths and legends" another title, "Myths and legends of the Mississippi Valley" (McClurg); Frances J. Olcott's (1896) "Good stories for great holidays" (Houghton)

should be noted here; and Edmund Lester Pearson (1904) has written "The secret book" (Macmillan).

Other publications are Corinne Bacon's (1903) pamphlets, "Books for Christmas for the children" and a revised edition of her "What makes a novel immoral?" both published by the H. W. Wilson Co.; Florence R. Curtis (1896), "Collection of social survey material" (reprinted from the *Institution Quarterly*, June 30, 1914); Jennie D. Fellows (1897), "Cataloging rules" (issued as *Library School Bulletin* 36); A. G. S. Josephson (1895), "Efficiency and bibliographical research" (reprinted from the papers of the Bibliographical Society of America); John Boynton Kaiser (1910), "Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries" (Boston Book Co.); John G. Moulton (1894), bibliography to Mary E. Hall's "Vocational guidance" (reprinted from *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*, Jan., 1914); Isadore G. Mudge (1900), supplement to Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books," 1911-13 (A. L. A.); Carrie E. Scott (1907), "Popular books for boys and girls," rev. edition (Wilson); Raymond L. Walkley (1913), "Bibliography of the relation of secondary schools to higher education" (*Bulletin* 606 of the U. S. Bureau of Education); James I. Wyer, Jr. (1898), "Library planning" (reprinted from *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Oct., 1914); and "U. S. government documents in small libraries," fourth edition, revised (A. L. A.); and Malcolm G. Wyer (1903), "Bookplates in Iowa" (Torch Press). "Preprint" chapters of the "A. L. A. Manual of library economy" are: Isabel Ely Lord's (1897) "Free public library"; Carl P. P. Vitz's (1907) "Loan work"; and Frances J. Olcott's (1896) "Library work with children."

A rather large number of former students are engaged in editorial work. In book selection, Mary E. Eastwood (1903) is editing the New York State Library's "List of best books," so long conducted by Miss Martha T. Wheeler (1891), and the book selection department of the bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission is conducted by Elva L. Bascom (1901), former editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Mrs. Julia S. Harron (1905) is editor of the publications of the Cleveland Public Library, and Edmund Lester Pearson has a similar position with the New York Public Library. Mr. Pearson also has continued to conduct "The Librarian" columns of the *Boston Transcript*, and for a short time during 1914 edited a department, "Books and men" in the *Nation*. Among state library commission bulletins may be noted *New York Libraries*, edited by Asa Wynkoop (1905);

Indiana Library Occurrent, edited by Henry N. Sanborn (1913); and *Bulletin of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission*, conducted by Rebecca W. Wright (1905). Mention should also be made of the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Club*, which, under the editorship of John G. Moulton, has become of more than local interest. Fremont Rider (1907) is managing editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *American Library Annual*, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and Corinne Bacon, Marion Knight (1900), former editor of the bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Mary E. Robbins (1892) are engaged in editorial and bibliographical work with the H. W. Wilson Co. James I. Wyer, Jr., is editor of the library section of the *American Year Book* (Appleton); Asa Don Dickinson is doing general editorial work with Doubleday, Page & Co., and Edmund M. Jenks (1903) is real estate editor of the *New York American*.

Many of the publications noted have been added to the alumni collection, while it is probable that others of interest have escaped the attention of the school.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Christmas party, which has become an institution during the last few years, was held Dec. 16. A box of raisins from California sent by Miss Clara Dills and Miss Katharine Ferris, both of the class of 1912, added much to the pleasure of the party.

To say that Seumas MacManus lectured here Nov. 19, is a very bald and prosaic statement, in view of the spell of witchery and magic he threw over his audience on that never-to-be-forgotten afternoon when he took us with him to Donegal.

The library lecturers this month have been Dr. Frank P. Hill, who talked to the class about the history and organization of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Mr. Henry E. Legler who responded to our request for something inspirational by a delightful paper on the "Building of library traditions."

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Nathalie A. Maurice, 1906, has taken a temporary position as cataloger in the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Md.

Miss Mabel E. Balston, 1913, has gone to the Missionary Research Library in New York as cataloger.

Miss Helen V. Stelle, 1913, has been appointed reference librarian of the Public Library at Superior, Wis.

Miss Rosamond McIntosh, 1914, who has been since graduation first assistant in the public library at North Adams, Mass., has been made branch librarian in the New Haven Public Library system.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The senior students have listened to the following lectures since the last report:

School and college library course:

Prof. A. S. Root, "The library in the educational scheme," and "Training in bibliography in colleges." (Two lectures.)

Andrew Keogh, "College library administration." (Six lectures.)

Freeman F. Burr, "Literature of physics, of astronomy, of zoology, and of ornithology." (Four lectures.)

Visits were made in December to local college and university libraries.

Advanced reference and cataloging course:

Prof. A. S. Root, "Training in bibliography in colleges."

Catharine S. Tracey, "History of printing." (Six lectures.)

Freeman F. Burr, "Literature of physics, of astronomy, of zoology, and of ornithology."

Mr. Keogh's lectures were optional for this class, but were generally attended.

Administration course:

Annie C. Moore, "Selection of children's books." (Seven lectures.)

Children's librarians' course:

Annie C. Moore, "Selection of children's books." (Seven lectures.)

Mary W. Plummer, "Anthologies of poetry for children."

Visits were made to the juvenile departments of bookstores and to Christmas book exhibits in local libraries.

Junior lectures have been as follows:

"The circulation department of the N. Y. P. L.," by Benjamin Adams.

"The American Library Association," by George B. Utley.

"Prints" and "Illustrations," by Frank Weitkamp.

"Possibilities of the high school library," by Mary E. Hall.

"The golden age of Russian literature," by Herman Rosenthal.

"Extension work of the Chicago Public Library," by Henry E. Legler.

"Spanish-American literature," by Dr. Blanca Z. de Baralt.

"The modern museum," by Henry W. Kent.

After the afternoon lectures by Messrs. Ut-

ley and Legler, Miss Hall and Mme. de Baralt, the students met the lecturers informally in the schoolroom.

The second alumni "at home" became a poetry-evening, Miss Sutliff reading several poems by request.

The faculty entertained the junior students on November 13 and 18 at the Port Arthur restaurant in Chinatown. The following appreciation from one of the men was a noteworthy result:

PORT ARTHUR

The dream of a chop-suey dinner
After Vachel Lindsay
(A long way after)

Fine big bunch in an oriental room,
Library scholars wise and able,
Laughed and squealed as they gathered round the table.
Gathered round the table,
Chattered and laughed to drive away the gloom,
Hard as they were able,
Boom, Boom, BOOM.
Gathered round the table wherever there was room,
Boomlay, boomlay, BOOMLAY, BOOM.
Cups in neat precision, what a dainty vision,
My oriental notions were in need of a revision.
Then I saw the waiter coming from the back,
Looking like the picture on a lacquered plaque,
Bringing in viands from a thousand miles,
Our Chinese mandarin wreathed in smiles.
Almond chicken and Chinese tea,
Tea and rice and chop-suey,
Water chestnuts and almond cakes,
Rice and more tea, goodness sakes!
Then to finish the jamboree,
Candied fruits and a cup of tea.
Hear the voices buzzing, hear the dishes rattle,
Rattle-rattle, rattle-rattle,
Bing!
Boomlay, boomlay, BOOMLAY, BOOM.
A roaring, epic, rag-time tune
Drifting from an alcove
Out across the room,
Noisily the orchestra
Played a well-known tune
With a boomlay, boomlay, BOOMLAY, BOOM.
But you must be careful
What you eat and do,
Or your almond chicken will hoo-doo you,
Rice and chop-suey will hoo-doo you,
Your Chinese dinner will hoo-doo you.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The last day of November was marked by the visit of Mr. Legler, who gave the students an insight into the "Library extension work of the Chicago Public Library." The school was glad to welcome a number of librarians from the libraries of Greater Boston who attended the lecture.

In the library economy course, December and January are given to binding, printing, proofreading, and editing. Visits in connection with this work have been made, so far, to the Riverside Press and to Farquhar's bindery.

The Christmas recess began this year at noon, Dec. 22, and college reopens on Jan. 5. During the holidays, Miss Donnelly and Miss Ridlon attended the Library School Round Table in Chicago.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Although it seems early to speak of a summer school before Christmas, plans are well under way for the session of six weeks, from July 6 to August 14, 1915.

As usual, a general course will be given during the six weeks, but so divided that cataloging and classification will be given in one three-weeks period and reference in the other.

The course in children's work will be given during the first three weeks, and will this summer be under the charge of Miss Alice Higgins, B.S., Simmons, 1906, whose experience in this line has been gained in Worcester, Utica, and, most recently, as assistant to Miss Moore in the New York Public Library.

GRADUATES

Winnifred Chapman, 1913-14, is at present in charge of a new branch of the Lynn Public Library in one of the schools.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary Parry Farr, 1895, has been appointed organizer of the Maryland Public Library Commission, beginning work Jan. 1, 1915.

Margaret Forgeus, 1906, has been appointed to take charge of the library of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

Edith Fulton, 1905, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the South Philadelphia branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter, 1914, goes to the Free Library of Philadelphia as assistant in the cataloging department.

Gladys E. Love, 1911, was appointed assistant cataloger in the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Cornelia E. Notz, 1904, is librarian of the Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Texas.

Ruby Patience Pegan, 1906, is studying in the University of Denver.

Evelyn Somerville, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

Helen R. Shoemaker, 1912, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Oak Lane branch of the Philadelphia Free Library.

Elizabeth Wallace Steptoe, 1914, has been appointed cataloger of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia.

Isabel McClatchey Turner, 1908, went to the Allentown Public Library, Allentown, Pa., as librarian, Dec. 1, 1914.

Sara L. Young, 1906, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of Congress.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, lectured to the school on Nov. 9 on the American Library Association.

During the week of Nov. 30, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen gave ten lectures on literature and story telling. One lecture was held in the evening at the central library, and invitations to attend it were sent to the teachers and other social workers of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, gave two illustrated lectures on Dec. 7. The subjects were "Book-making as a fine art" and "A bundle of old chap books."

Miss Mary E. Robbins, representing the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, was a visitor of the school, Dec. 11 and 12, to examine its curriculum and methods.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

A new scheme of electives went into effect this fall whereby any senior in the school may, with the approval of the faculty, omit courses in the Library School amounting to about one-third of the required hours, and in their stead register for approved advanced courses in other departments of the University. The purpose of these electives is to encourage the better preparation of some of our students for work in libraries which requires a more thorough knowledge of some one subject or group of subjects than is ordinarily obtained by majoring in that subject or group during a college course. The one student whose work has come under this new arrangement is fitting herself for work in history and political science; in her undergraduate course she majored in these subjects and the courses she has elected are advanced courses in these subjects.

Miss Lottie E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, lectured before the school on the morning and afternoon of Thursday, October 29, her subject being "Western phases of library work" and "The library and the social survey." Miss Ethel Bond, instructor, gave a dinner Thursday evening to the women members of the faculty and Mrs. Windsor in honor of Miss Stearns.

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library, gave two lectures to the school Friday, November 13. His morning address gave the new students an excellent introduction to their chosen profession; his afternoon address was an account of the work of the New York State Library and its building, illustrated.

Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, addressed the students December 1, on "The opportunities of the high school librarian."

Miss Mary E. Robbins, of White Plains, N. Y., the examiner of the professional training committee of the American Library Association, visited the school Friday and Saturday, December 4 and 5. During her stay she attended classes, held conferences with each instructor, attended a regular meeting of the school faculty, addressed the students, and saw a little of the University.

An appreciation of Miss Katharine L. Sharp, founder of the School, was read by Miss Simpson at the recent meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

ALUMNI NOTES

The alumni dinner held in Springfield Oct. 22, in connection with the annual meetings of the Illinois Library Association, was unusually successful. Thirty-one were present. Everyone was glad to observe several representatives of the Summer Session of the School. The School file of class photographs afforded much pleasure during the social half hour before the dinner. Miss Anna M. Price, president of the Alumni Association, presided and introduced the two speakers, Miss Ahern and Mr. Windsor.

Honor Plummer, B.L.S., 1912, is cataloging the library of the Medical Society of the city and county of Denver, Colo.

Eva L. Fitch, 1907-08, is an assistant in the Iowa State Library, Des Moines.

Mabel Jones, B.L.S., 1909, has been appointed temporary cataloger of the University of Illinois Library.

Harriet Pearson, 1912-13, is an assistant in the library of the North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, N. D.

Miles O. Price, a junior, who underwent a surgical operation in the Burnham Hospital recently, will be able to return to his classes after the holidays.

Reviews

RICHARDSON, ERNEST CUSHING. The beginnings of libraries. Princeton Univ. Press, 1914. 176 p.

RICHARDSON, ERNEST CUSHING. Biblical libraries. Princeton Univ. Press, 1914. 252 p.

Our readers may remember that a paper on Egyptian libraries, read by Prof. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, during Library Week at New York in 1911, resulted when

reprinted as a book in a literary duel in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* between author and critic, the critic being so good an authority on Egyptology as Prof. Max Müller, of the University of Pennsylvania. On Prof. Richardson's postulate that a library is a collection of records, a book being considered to mean a record of any kind, the archive repositories of Egypt were considered libraries and their priestly keepers the early librarians, a view from which Prof. Müller completely dissented. Happily the duel was not to the death, and Prof. Richardson has survived to print two volumes in a series of library histories, issued from the Princeton University Press, "The beginnings of libraries" and "Biblical libraries." Prof. Richardson goes perhaps a step further than in the earlier book in defining a library as a collection of books or records, kept for public or private use, without reference to size, number, or physical character or literary quality. As Alice's friend, "Humpty Dumpty," says in "Through the looking-glass," "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less. The question is, which is to be master, that's all." Prof. Richardson takes much this view of the word "library," taken literally, and he seems to mean to be taken literally. His use of the word would make the account books of ordinary business bookkeeping a library, and with so extreme a view the library profession is not likely to agree. It is, of course, difficult, in respect to so vague a word, to make an exact definition, but certainly that of Prof. Richardson seems wildly comprehensive.

In "The beginnings of libraries," expanded from an address before the New York Public Library School, Prof. Richardson gives rein to his imagination and applies his definition to imaginary collections of imaginary books, to which reference is made by early writers, with such grave and ponderous humor that several critics really took with seriousness its chapters on "Antediluvian libraries," "Libraries of the gods," "Animal and plant libraries," "Pre-adamite libraries," "Adamite and patriarchal libraries before the flood," etc., etc. His critics might say that he has been led thus far afield under the auto-intoxication of his own definition of the word "library." These chapters are amusing, if one takes them in the humorous spirit. As a matter of fact, Prof. Richardson's book is a conspectus of the various ways in which the human mind can record its operation—although we must confess that he has not confined himself in his imaginings to the human mind. The book can scarcely be used, however, as a textbook for library schools.

The second volume in the series, "Biblical libraries," a sketch of library history from 3400 B. C. to A. D. 150, is better entitled to be called history. The successive chapters deal with the Babylonian, Patriarchal and Egyptian periods and thereafter the periods of Biblical history, concluding with a chapter on the Bible as a library in itself, which indicates still another broad use of the word "library." The illustrations in this, as in the previous volume, are of interest as bringing together pictorial data on the subject of libraries, the latter containing several ground plans of early library buildings based on recent archaeological investigations. Prof. Richardson is really the explorer into library history rather than the historian, like Peary or Cook dashing into unknown regions and opening fields of controversy as well as of knowledge. His volumes, when the series is completed, will leave no field unmapped and will afford suggestive material for the later historian of libraries and their development, whether the word be used in a more exact or latitudinarian sense.

R. R. B.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS relating to architecture, construction and decoration, in the Public Library of the City of Boston. 2. ed. Boston Public Library. 535 p.

The second edition of the Catalogue of books relating to architecture and allied subjects has been issued from the Boston Public Library, dressed in its distinctive blue paper cover. Twenty years have elapsed since the first edition was published in 1894, during which period the library has been removed from the old building to the present one on Copley Square, followed by a continually increasing development of the fine arts department. The necessity for a new catalog became evident several years ago, and contributions from the Boston Society of Architects, and others, formed a nucleus for financing the undertaking.

The difficult work has been so well done by Miss Rollins and her assistants that the result seems, in general, proof against aught but favorable criticism.

The catalog is well indexed under two headings, one giving "Author" and another "Subject and places." The prefatory "Scheme of classification" segregates the books into a dozen or more groups, each with sub-headings. The division on "City planning," prepared by Mr. Bourne, requires fifty pages of space, or one-tenth of the entire catalog, and is an indication of the rapid growth of popular interest in city and town betterments.

If one resorts to a hypercritical plane, he

may take exception to a few minor points: Under "Scheme of classification," "Periods and styles," page vii, the term "classics" is used, without sub-headings, and reference to page 45 reveals, "Greek, Roman and Etruscan" (incidentally, a better chronological sequence would be preserved if Etruscan preceded Roman). It seems a misapplication of the word "classic" to apply it generically to everything cataloged as Greek, Etruscan, or Roman. There was a "classic" period of Greek and, to a less extent, of Roman art which can be considered as furnishing standards or models *par excellence*. Ruskin defines and uses the word properly, as "academic and authoritative," in which sense Egyptian, and even Gothic arts had their "classic" periods, while the later periods of Greek and Roman art were far from "classic."

Under "Architecture of countries," page 106, chronology has again been ignored or reversed; Babylonia (Chaldaea), Assyria and Persia would preserve the historic sequence, and, alphabetically, would place this section (if begun with either Babylonia or Chaldaea) ahead of "China and Japan," where it naturally belongs.

Some of the old-time folio works one looks for, in such a standard collection as this, are conspicuously absent, such as Wilkins' "Magna Græcia," 1807; Nicolini's "Arte Pompeiana," with its colored lithograph plates; Raphael Cattaneo's "Architecture in Italy from the VI to XI centuries," translated into French by Le Monnier, with its complete reference index and categorical list of monuments; Servoux D'Agincourt's "History of art by its monuments from the IV to XVI centuries," with its finely engraved plates; an English translation by Owen Jones was published by Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans in 1847. The original work has an esoteric quality, which makes the student feel that the inspiring plates offer their beauties uniquely to him.

One does not find indexed the "Archives de la Commission des Monuments Historiques," Paris, 1850-72, which is too good to be hidden if in the library; nor the Italian work by San Micheli, "Le fabbriche civili, ecclesiastiche e militari," 1832.

Ireland's list might well be enriched by the two volumes of "Notes on Irish architecture," by the Earl of Dunraven, the father of our quondam racing friend.

As for Catherwood's "Views of ancient monuments in Central America," it may be, the old folio lithographic plates were "black-balled" from the shelves, for their lack of that scientific accuracy which modern archaeology demands. It would seem, however, as though

Paleologue's "L'Art chinois" might have been welcomed alongside of Muensterberg, whose "Chinesische Kunst Geschichte" is cataloged.

Finally, since the preface refers to expanding along archaeological lines, one regrets that Arcisse de Caumont is not represented by his "Abécédaire, ou Rudiment d'archéologie." De Caumont is known as the founder of the Société Française d'Archéologie, and is credited with originating the French word, *roman*, to designate Romanesque art as differentiated from *romain* (imperial Roman).

It is quite possible that some of the above works are excluded from this special catalog because of their inclusion in the main library collection, and it is also possible that some may be included here and did not discover themselves to the writer as he glanced through this generally comprehensive and well organized catalog, which might well serve other libraries as an exemplar.

EDWARD L. TILTON.

Librarians

In the published *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Historical Society covering the period from January 28, 1913-October 28, 1913, the section devoted to necrology of members contains, among others, obituary sketches of Clarence Walter Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library since 1904, and of William Hopkins Tillinghast, who was connected with the Harvard College Library from 1882 up to the end of his life.

BOSTWICK, Dr. Arthur E., librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, has been chosen president of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

BROOMEWELL, Ellyn C., N. Y. State Library School 1913-14, has resigned her position as assistant in the Lewis Institute branch of the Chicago Public Library to become an assistant in the library of the University of Chicago.

CASWELL, Mary H., for seven years the librarian of the Waterville (Me.) Public Library, has resigned.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M. We are authorized to correct the statement, quoted in the December JOURNAL from a Dallas, Texas, newspaper, that Miss Clatworthy has been secured by the Public Library of that city as reference librarian, and to state that she is for the present residing at 1333 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Colo.

COE, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, Pratt, 1903, who has been head cataloger at the Somerville Public Library, is to have charge of the re-cata-

logging of the entire collection of the Massachusetts State Library.

COOPER, Agnes B., Illinois 1910-11, has been made acting head of the cataloging department of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, in place of Miss Eleanor E. Hawkins, resigned.

COOPER, Alexander S., of Harrisburg, Pa., has been appointed assistant senate librarian to succeed E. M. Groff, deceased.

CRAIN, Lucy B., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and has been given charge of the staff personnel and of circulation, including supervision of work with children and with schools, in the central building.

DEXTER, Lydia A., N. Y. State Library School, 1891, has completed her work in the University of Illinois Library, and is at her home at 2920 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

ESTEY, Helen Grace, who has served for the past nine years as librarian at the Leominster (Mass.) Public Library, has taken a position in the State House, Boston, as a clerk for the Massachusetts Library Commission. The position was a civil service appointment for which Miss Estey took examinations about a year ago.

FARGO, Mattie, B.L.S., Ill., 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Los Angeles County Free Library.

FROST, Elizabeth R., N. Y. State Library School, 1903-04, has resigned her position as reference librarian at the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., to be with her parents in Dover, N. H. Miss Frost has been on the staff of the Bronson Library since October, 1910.

HAINES, Mabel Rainsford, has resigned as field worker for the Women's Political Union of New Jersey to accept a contract to supervise the cataloging of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the Virginia State Library, as chief of the cataloging staff of the library bureau. Miss Haines will be in Richmond for several months, when she will return to New York City.

HAZELTINE, Alice I., of Buffalo, N. Y., has succeeded Miss Effie L. Power as supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Hazeltine was chief children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from 1906 to 1909, librarian of Hazelwood branch until 1911, and first assistant in the children's department until 1913. A year ago she became supervisor of the children's branches in the Buffalo Public Library.

HIRSHBERG, Herbert S., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1907, began his duties as librarian of the Toledo, O., Public Library Dec. 1, where he succeeds Willis F. Sewall. Since November, 1908, Mr. Hirshberg has been in charge of the reference department of the Cleveland Public Library.

IDESON, Julia, who has been abroad on a year's leave of absence, returned to her position as head of the Houston (Tex.) Public Library, Nov. 1.

JENNINGS, Anna V., B.L.S., Ill., 1903, librarian of the State Normal School, Kearney, Nebraska, has been given leave of absence on account of ill health, and Miss Marjorie Ethel Langdon, B.L.S., 1912, assistant librarian, has been made acting librarian.

MCCORMICK, Ada M., Pratt 1912, has resigned the headship of the technical and municipal department of the library at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to assume the position of municipal reference librarian in the Cleveland Public Library.

MOONEY, James M., for more than fifteen years librarian of the Catholic Club of New York City, died Dec. 2 in Brooklyn. Mr. Mooney was a member of the Parish of St. Francis Xavier and a charter member of the Xavier Alumni Sodality. Though 75 years old at the time of his death, he was active until a short time ago and attended to his duties as librarian.

RATHBONE, Georgia W., Pratt 1906, formerly first assistant in the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Young Women's Christian Association Library in Brooklyn, beginning work January first.

SACHS, Inez, B.L.S. Ill. 1900, has resigned her position in the State College, Pullman, Washington, to become cataloger in the University of California Library.

SAUNDERS, Harriet Holderman, B.L.S. Ill. 1904, has been appointed temporarily head cataloger in the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

TODD, Cora, who has had charge of the children's department of the Rosenberg Library in Galveston during the last two years, has resigned to accept a position with the Detroit Public Library.

WHIPPLE, Nellie M., has been made assistant librarian in charge of the West Somerville branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Bangor. Under the terms of the will of Dr. George S. Lynde of New York, a former Bangor man, the Bangor Public Library is a beneficiary to the extent of \$5,000.

Kenduskeag. Services of dedication of the Case Memorial library building were recently held in the Union Meeting house. The library building is well finished and equipped for library purposes, and is the gift outright to the town of Mrs. Nellie A. Rust, daughter of the late Captain Isaac Case and Mrs. Pamela Case, given as a memorial to the Case family. Mrs. Rust's grandfather, Dr. Case, was for many years resident physician in Kenduskeag.

Skowhegan. A historical room is to be established in the basement of the Public Library. It is estimated it will take about \$250 to renovate it for the purpose. This room when completed will contain many books, pictures or other objects which speak of the former life of Skowhegan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester. The Carpenter Memorial Library which was dedicated Nov. 24, was opened to the public Dec. 7, when Miss F. Mabel Winchell, the librarian, and her corps of assistants conducted parties through the building. Over 5,000 people were thus shown the interior. The library cost approximately \$350,000, and has a capacity of 225,000 volumes.

Manchester. John Hosley, who was a mayor of Manchester a number of times, the last 24 years ago, and who died while serving in that office, left in his will a provision that the sum of \$5,000 should be paid to the Manchester Public Library, the interest to be used for the purchase of non-sectarian books of such a nature as the trustees of the institution might determine. It was provided that his daughter should have the use of the money during her lifetime. Within a short time this estate will be settled and the money turned over to the library.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. The late Mrs. Mary A. Munson of Springfield, formerly of South Amherst, has left a legacy of \$30,000 for a public library here. The Amherst Library Association was organized in 1873, and a library was opened

to the public in 1874, with 1417 volumes. In 1890 the library was moved into its present quarters in the Town Hall. The president of the association is W. I. Fletcher, for many years librarian of Amherst College, and Miss Mary Robinson is librarian. The number of volumes cataloged is 13,000. Last year the circulation was 24,796 volumes.

Boston. The purchase of the chapel of the Congregational church in the Faneuil district of Brighton for a branch library has been authorized by Mayor Curley, the price being set at \$7,000. This chapel has been in use as a branch library at an annual rental of \$700 and its purchase was recommended by the library trustees.

Boston. Libraries will be established in all new school buildings, to serve the purpose of branch libraries in their respective districts, according to a statement made by Mayor Curley in a recent interview. He believes that the presence of the libraries in the school will induce greater reading on the part of the children, while the expense of maintenance and construction of the branch library building would be averted and many thousands of dollars saved to the city.

Brockton. The Hebrew and Jewish residents of this city have circulated a petition asking the Public Library trustees to install Hebrew and Jewish books in the library. The trustees have sent the committee a favorable answer to the petition and have invited them to choose about 250 books from a catalog list.

Gloucester. Extensive changes are now being made in the Sawyer Free Library building, and when completed in April, much needed room will have been gained and the usefulness of the library to the public will be greatly increased. A new fireproof stack room on the northern end of the building has already been completed. The present "borrowers" room and the "non-fiction" room on the westerly side of the building on the first floor will be changed into one large room, to be called the "general delivery" room, with open shelves. On the second floor society rooms will be thrown together in one large room for the use of the children.

Hopedale. The Bancroft Memorial Library has received official notice of two bequests made by Mrs. Lura Bancroft Day, the youngest

daughter of Joseph B. Bancroft, who gave the library building as a memorial to his wife. The "Bancroft-Day Fund" is \$5,000, the other the "Joseph B. and Sylvia W. Bancroft Fund," given in memory of Mrs. Day's parents, is \$20,000. In both cases the income is to be expended for the benefit of the library in such way and manner and for such purposes as the trustees shall determine.

Rutland. The formal opening of the library of the Rutland private sanatorium association took place Nov. 18. The library is in charge of Miss Helen Taylor and will be open daily from 10 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. and from 3:30 until 5:30 p. m. There are 700 volumes on the shelves. The library and rooms are for the free use of any patient in the private sanatoria in Rutland and for any tubercular patients residing in Rutland. The building is near the postoffice. It is heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. On the lower floor are a reception hall and music room, and on the second floor the library and reading room. The association was organized a year ago. Plans have been prepared for an amusement hall and work building which is to be erected on a lot on Maple avenue, about a quarter of a mile from the library. The gift of the 700 books and a piano made it necessary to secure the present quarters which will be used until the new building is erected. The association hopes to begin work on the new building in the spring.

Shelburne. The will of Darwin Barnard, who was for a time a teacher in Greenfield and who died recently in Boston, makes a bequest of \$1,000 to the Free Public Library here, the money to be paid after the death of his brother, Franklin Barnard.

Warwick. The town has a library of over 6,000 books kept in a room in the town hall. A will, drawn more than thirty years ago, now makes available the sum of \$5,000 "to purchase books," and the question has been raised by some of the citizens whether this sum cannot be diverted from this purpose and used for the erection of a suitable building.

CONNECTICUT

Columbia. The Saxton B. Little Free Library Association has recently received a legacy of \$500 from the late Eben Page, of Boston, to be known as the Josephine Woodward Page Fund, the income to be spent annually in the purchase of books. Mrs. Page was a native of Columbia.

Hartford. With the presentation of some 400 musical works from the library of Nathan H. Allen, former organist at Center Church, the musical collection at the Hartford Library numbers more than 1600 volumes. Mr. Allen's collection, besides including a large number of violin and piano pieces, and scores of many operas, is of particular interest to Hartford people in that it contains also a number of songs of his own composition. It is particularly rich in the older opera composers, many of them being in editions published abroad and difficult to obtain in this country.

New Haven. In the annual report of Yale University a call for funds for the erection of new library buildings is made by Librarian John C. Schwab as follows: "If the necessary funds can be secured three possibilities are open: (1) Either erect additional buildings on the land north of the present library buildings on the campus, (2) or erect a new building on the land north of Edwards and Taylor Halls (the divinity buildings), (3) or erect a new building on the Pierson-Sage Square."

New Haven. Scientific collection of data of the European war is being made by the Yale University Library. Four kinds of material are being used. The first is official correspondence between the nations, and is classed as the diplomatic side of the war. The second shows popular opinion upon the war and its causes as expressed through publications, mostly in pamphlet form, with some newspaper comment, with a record of daily events as published in the press. The third section is given up almost wholly to military documents, official dispatches from general staffs and commanders, with maps of all descriptions used in the campaigns. The fourth part shows the popular feeling engendered by the war and reflected in cartoons in publications, posters and post cards, with such private correspondence as merits recognition, periodicals containing war pictures, and other publications which give space to discussion on the value of various implements of warfare, and the various other exhibits which cannot be classified at this time under other sections. The University library is making the war collection upon the theory that no European library is in a position at this time to do it with equal facility.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

The Division of Visual Instruction of the University of the State of New York has resumed the lending of wall pictures which was

interrupted three years ago by the destructive fire in the Capitol building. The new collection is smaller than the old one, but is considered much better in quality and more varied in subject. It now contains 555 pictures, representing 285 different subjects. A 46-page catalog of the collection has been issued, containing besides the list of pictures, comments on the study of reproductions of standard works of art and schoolroom decoration, and a bibliography of the subject.

Brooklyn. A unique print laboratory has been established at the Brooklyn Museum, intended for the printing of etchings, aquatints, and dry-points. From time to time the head of the print division has been asked to persuade the museum printer to make a print from a plate during his luncheon hour, needless to say with unsatisfactory results, as a press used for the printing of an etching is entirely different from the type printing press used in printing museum labels. It therefore occurred to the museum authorities to apply the laboratory idea to prints. And so a small room, just off the print gallery, has been fitted up with a side press and all its accessories where, at the discretion of the head of the print division, any seriously interested person may print his own etching or try out other experiments.

Dunkirk. A new Polish library has been opened here, made possible by the committee of the National Polish Alliance, who have worked hard for the last five years to get a library for the Polish people established in Dunkirk. There are over 600 volumes in all, which have been donated by the Dunkirk Polish people and ninety volumes from the National Polish Alliance of Chicago.

New York City. Following the transfer of Dr. C. C. Williamson from the headship of the economic division of the New York Public Library to the direction of the Municipal Reference branch, the economics division has been consolidated with the division of public documents, under the supervision of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

New York City. The Municipal Reference branch of the Public Library reports that since the branch began publishing its weekly *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, there has been a marked increase in the use of the branch. Not only are there more readers and borrowers, but requests for information come to the library from practically every department of the city government. In many cases the information, if not directly available in the branch

or in the public libraries, can be located in some of the many special collections whose owners are co-operating with the Municipal Reference library, and if none of these contain the needed information, the librarian undertakes to gather it by correspondence.

New York City. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, chancellor of New York University, has announced the acceptance of the gift of the valuable library of the late Professor William Kendall Gillett from his widow, Mrs. Annie D. Gillett, and his brother, Dr. Charles R. Gillett, dean of Union Theological Seminary. The collection consists of about two thousand volumes in French and Spanish, exclusive of textbooks, of which there are about four hundred. During his lifetime Professor Gillett collected many standard editions of important French authors, and these editions, which constituted the most valuable part of his library, are included in the gift. Professor Gillett was head of the department of Romance languages in the university.

Saugerties. At a meeting of the board of education of the village of Saugerties, Nov. 17, the announcement was made that the Carnegie Corporation, of New York City, had awarded the village the sum of \$12,500 for the erection of a suitable library building.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. The formal opening of the new addition to the Carnegie Free Library was held Dec. 9, with suitable exercises.

Caldwell. Provision is made for a public library, a public park, and, conditionally, a Presbyterian church, for this town by the will of Mrs. Julia H. Potwin, a native of West Caldwell. The park is to be named for her father and the library for herself. The amount set aside for these is \$54,000.

Lambertville. The late William W. Steel, of Philadelphia, who died in New York City in November, left a bequest of \$1000 to the Stryker Library here.

Trenton. It is expected that all work on the Cadwalader addition will be finished by the first of February, and the building committee has been authorized to make preliminary arrangements for the formal opening.

Union. The Free Public Library of the township of Union was formally opened to the public, Nov. 12, at the Stuyvesant Avenue School.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. Formal exercises marked the opening, Nov. 24, of the new South Philadelphia Free Library. Henry R. Edmunds, president of the board of trustees, received the keys from the architect of the building and then turned them over to Dr. John Thomson, the librarian. Congressman W. S. Vare spoke on the advantages of libraries as educators. The South Philadelphia Library is the twenty-sixth branch to be opened in the city, under the auspices of the Free Library Association, and is the sixteenth to be erected from Carnegie funds.

Swissvale. An announcement has been received from the Carnegie Corporation that an allowance of \$25,000 will be made for the erection of a library in Swissvale. Several months ago the borough school board donated a tract of land as a site for a library.

Valley Forge. Rev. W. Herbert Burk, rector and founder of Washington Memorial Chapel, announced recently that he has been given 8000 volumes for the memorial library.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. No provision has been made in the ordinance of estimates for next year for the establishment of new branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Requests were received from residents in Northwest, Southwest and East Baltimore for appropriations to erect suitable buildings, but they were all refused. Out of the total amount of \$48,300 allowed the library trustees, it was explained that the only additional grant was \$4000 for the purchase of property and for improvements in connection with the central building.

The South
VIRGINIA

Portsmouth. The new Public Library, the first institution of the sort the city has possessed, became a reality Dec. 1, when it was formally turned over by the women who have been responsible for its establishment. The exercises in connection with the delivery of the library took place in the building in which the institution has been quartered, adjoining the municipal structure, Court street. Hon. J. Davis Reed acted as spokesman for the library promoters, and Mayor Hope accepted the library on behalf of the city. The library starts with about 6000 volumes, 4000 of which were contributed by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from its library at the shops in this city. One thousand more came from the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss Essie Wilson has been appointed librarian.

WEST VIRGINIA

Though it has been withdrawn this year because of the lack of funds for the purpose, the proposition made last year by M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of schools, as an aid to the rural and high schools of the state in raising library funds, has had a wide and lasting influence. Last year he was able in every case reported to him to make a contribution of either books or money, and, in most cases, both, amounting in all approximately to \$2000. That the efforts in the special library campaign were well worth the cost in arousing added enthusiasm for the work is shown by reports which have come in this year from various small towns of continued efforts to build up the school libraries. Last year Superintendent Shawkey offered to give one dollar in cash or books to each school that raised \$19 or more for library purposes.

GEORGIA

Macon. The Macon Bar Library Association has opened its library in the Georgia Life Building, probably the largest law library in Georgia outside the capitol. Several thousand volumes have been received already, and many more are yet to come.

Quitman. The movement to secure a \$10,000 Carnegie Library for Quitman has assumed definite shape with the recent conferences between a committee from the city council and one from the Woman's Club. Quitman has had a subscription library for thirty-two years, and the Library Association is joining with the Woman's Club in the movement for a free library. It is recognized that the present library is obsolete and is not doing the good it should, so the building and lot it occupies, together with its 1800 books, has been offered the city as aid toward securing the new institution.

Savannah. The plans first proposed for the new Carnegie Library were rejected by the Carnegie Corporation. The building, as designed, had four wings, and it was explained that the construction of such a building would be unduly expensive. It was recommended that a plainer building be erected, leaving more money for interior furnishings. New plans will be sent to the Carnegie Corporation at once, which will probably be accepted.

ALABAMA

Athens. The opening of the Westmoreland Memorial Library, which was presented to the Eighth District Agricultural School by Miss Pattie Lane Westmoreland in memory

of her father, Dr. Theodore Westmoreland, who for twenty-one years was connected with the school, took place Nov. 13. The exercises were held in the chapel of Westmoreland Hall. The occasion was the eightieth anniversary of the doctor's birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the school. It was the original idea of Miss Westmoreland to build a handsome library building on the campus, but the European war caused her to delay this work. In the library are more than a thousand volumes.

Birmingham. Changes are being made in the interior of the Woodlawn branch of the Public Library. Two partitions are being removed which will connect the present library with the large courtroom in the Woodlawn city hall, which will then become a part of the library. A men's room, in which men will be allowed to smoke, is also planned for this branch.

KENTUCKY

Danville. Sayre Library building and new alumni gymnasium building of Central University were destroyed by fire Nov. 23. The buildings were completed only last June. The estimated loss is \$60,000.

Louisville. The tenth annual report of the Public Library, Geo. T. Settle, lbn., for the year ending Aug. 31, 1914, shows the biggest increase along all lines in the history of the library. The total circulation of books for home use was 945,966 volumes, an increase of 169,312 volumes over 1913. This circulation is divided as follows: Main library 307,392 volumes, stations 81,656, branches 444,967, school collections 111,951. During the year 10,107 borrowers were added, making a total of 50,000 citizens using the library. Reference work shows that 36,621 questions were asked and topics looked up at the Main Library and branches. This was an increase of 3038 over last year. There were 129 bibliographies and reading lists compiled and 2938 volumes and 560 pictures loaned for reference work. The attendance in the newspaper and civics room for the five months it was open was 12,993. During this period there were 1186 questions looked up, 319 bound newspapers used and 981 numbers of newspapers read for items. There were 742 pamphlets classified and 1343 clippings from newspapers on general subjects filed. There are 15 municipal periodicals on file and 86 daily and weekly papers. There were 16,749 volumes added to the library this year, making a total of 169,892 volumes available. Six hundred and sixty-two volumes of magazines were bound and 891 circulation

volumes rebound. During the year 25,325 volumes, 6162 pamphlets and 184 pictures were cataloged. The report shows there are eight branch library buildings, one having been erected this year. There were 1059 meetings held in the assembly and classrooms during the year, of which 228 were at Main and 831 at the branches. The receipts from city taxes were \$63,288.32, from rents \$36,059.70, from fines, etc., \$2868.77, from Andrew Carnegie for branch libraries \$16,834.44; total \$119,051.23. The amount spent for current maintenance was \$85,279.08, interest on mortgage and loans \$15,770.82, branch library buildings \$21,316.52; total \$122,366.32. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$3712.41, and at present is \$397.22. The current maintenance account is divided as follows: books \$19,308.75, expense account \$6300.51, light, heat and power \$7555.51, furniture and fixtures \$1533.82, repairs and improvements \$5854.98, payroll librarian, assistants, janitors, etc., \$43,508.56, insurance \$1216.95.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Allegan. Allegan's new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was dedicated Nov. 21. The building is of wire-cut vitrified brick, having a foundation of fieldstone and cement. The roof is of Spanish tile, supported by a steel frame.

Detroit. The Public Library has installed experimentally a duplicate pay collection of books most in demand. One cent a day will be charged for their use.

Detroit. The Public Library has advertised for bids on the excavation and foundation work for the new main library building. The buildings now standing on the library site will not be removed until actual construction is about to commence. Rental of these buildings is thus made possible and large sums added to the building fund. One of the buildings recently torn down was profitably rented for nearly a year. The two buildings remaining on the Cass avenue side are rented at an aggregate of \$3000 annually, which amount will be forthcoming for at least two or three years more. The revenues derived from these various items now show a bank balance of \$4000, which will be applied to the building fund.

OHIO

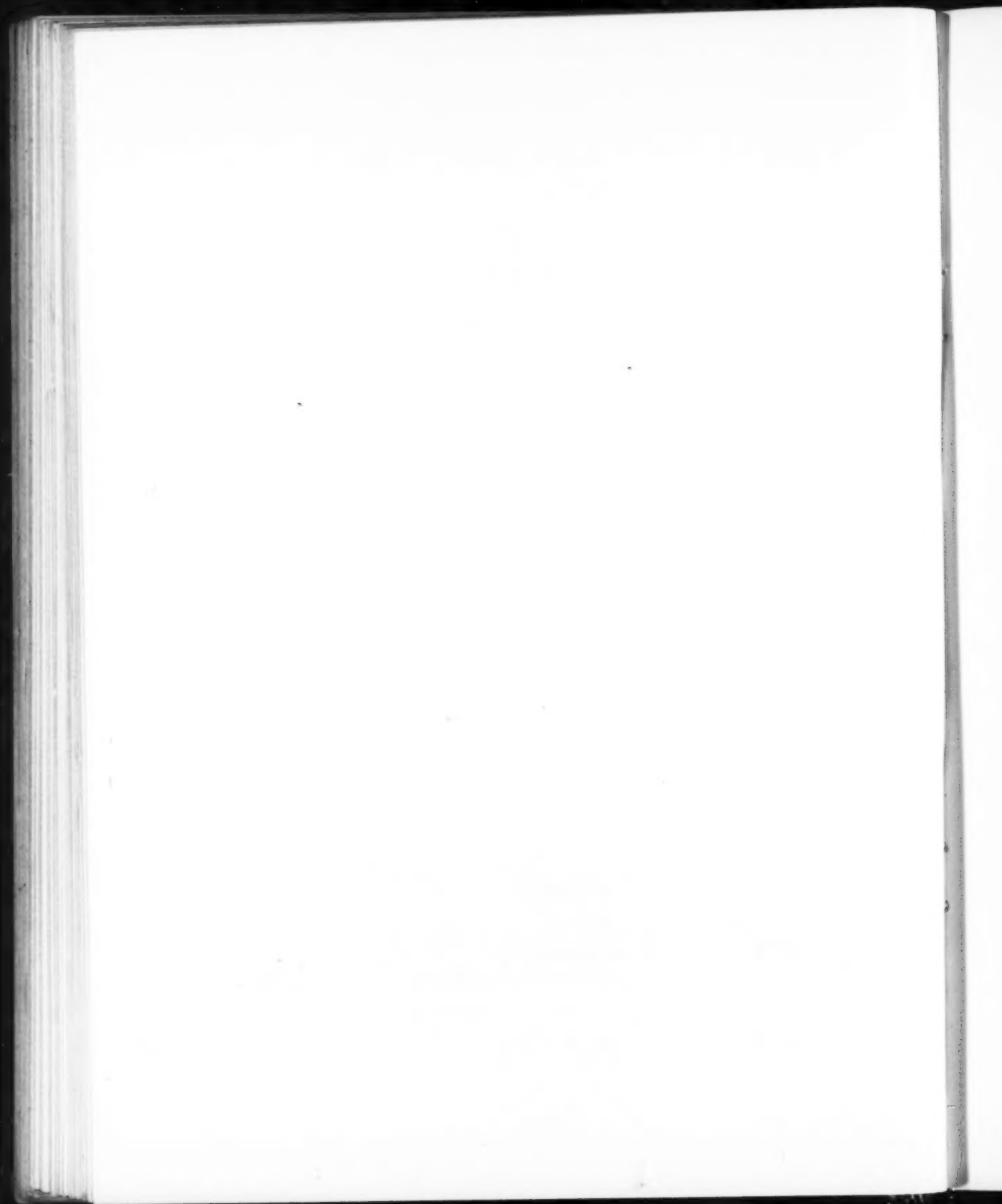
Cincinnati. The \$40,000 library of the Theological and Religious Library Association was formally transferred to the Public Library



SIMCOE, ONTARIO, PUBLIC LIBRARY



SIMCOE, ONTARIO, PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR VIEW



Nov. 18, together with other assets of the dissolved body. The library of 10,000 volumes, a number of valuable prints and documents, valued at \$15,000, municipal bonds and cash, representing altogether a donation of \$50,000, will be administered henceforth by the Public Library trustees. The Library Association was formed fifty-one years ago. Only ten members of the old association are alive. The books have been circulated by the Public Library for some years.

Cleveland. The trustees of the Public Library have started their search for suitable sites for the four branch libraries to be built early next year from the \$110,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie, recently announced. Three of the new branches will probably be on the East Side, the other on the West Side. The gift is available as soon as the sites are chosen. The Carnegie donations to Cleveland libraries now total \$600,000.

Columbus. More than 125,000 books are housed in the new \$250,000 library building at the Ohio State University, according to the library handbook which has just been published. The new library building was first occupied in January, 1913. It was provided for by a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Alonzo H. Tuttle. Besides the cost of constructing the building, \$50,000 was appropriated for initial equipment. It is three stories high and has several lecture and seminar rooms in addition to the library proper. The book stack occupies one-half of the south portion of the building and will be eight stories high when completed. It has a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The building is equipped with a ventilating system that supplies 38,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, either heated or cooled; a system of electric clocks; an intercommunicating telephone system with a capacity of 38 stations connecting all parts of the building; two electrically controlled elevators, one for freight and the other for stock use. The lighting is a combination of direct and indirect illumination. Of interest to library visitors are the portraits of all of the presidents of the university and some of the members of the first faculty which are hung in the corridor on the second floor.

Upper Sandusky. The new \$10,000 Carnegie Library here was opened Nov. 23.

INDIANA

Evansville. The branch library for negroes, on Cherry street, was opened Dec. 2. Following the program given at the McFarland chapel, the building was thrown open. The

library opens with 3000 volumes, and deposit stations will be installed in the colored schools as fast as possible.

Franklin. The library board of this city has received notice from the Carnegie Corporation that the application of the local board for an increased allowance for the construction of the new library has been granted. The original offer was \$14,000, and the amount is now \$17,500. The extra allowance gives the board the opportunity to have a building in conformity to the demands of the city. Indianapolis architects have been engaged to draft the plans.

ILLINOIS

Kewanee. The Public Library has opened its first branch library in the glove factory of the Boss Manufacturing Company. The rest room has been fitted up with new library tables, chairs and bookshelves on which have been placed 300 popular and attractive new books.

Lincoln. The library of Lincoln College has just received over 200 books, the gift of Joseph Hodnett. The gift includes histories, classics and many other valuable books. The library has recently been rearranged. The book stacks have been moved to the south room of the library, and the reading and study tables to the large double room on the north. The books in more or less constant use have been placed where they are more easily accessible on the shelves in the stack room, while others, which are referred to but rarely, have been placed in a library annex in University Hall.

McLean. At a meeting of the trustees of the Mount Hope Township Library in November the McLean Library Association made a formal transfer of the subscription library to the Mount Hope Township Library.

Urbana. The addition to the stack room of the University of Illinois Library (L. J. 39: 785) was completed and occupied during November. Shelves for 60,000 volumes were installed and a general shifting of books in the overcrowded building was made. The two top floors of the stack were not installed but instead there are provided four tables and thirty chairs for the use of faculty and advanced students who have access to the stacks. The electric lights in the old stacks are being replaced on an improved system. The electric elevator is to be rebuilt and enlarged.

The South West

KANSAS

Six libraries have been founded in Kansas recently. These are at Argonia, Coldwater,

Conway Springs, Glen Elder, Solomon, and Wilsey. The Coldwater library is a result of the state traveling libraries, the ladies of the Coldwater Research Club taking the lead in the reception and book shower for the new library. The Glen Elder Library Association has opened its free reading room. The Solomon library opened on December 5. The Wilsey library is a reorganization of a former subscription library.

Kansas City. A branch library for colored people will be opened in Garrison Square Field House, January 1. Miss Ethalene Wilson, a graduate of Lincoln Institute, will be in charge. She is now in the library taking a preliminary course of instruction. Five members of the spring apprentice class—Mrs. Clara Hearn, Misses Elizabeth Ware, Eva Thayer, Mary McBeth and Mabel McClure—having passed the probationary period of four months, were appointed to the regular staff Nov. 1.

Leavenworth. The constructing quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth has received instructions from the War Department to proceed at once with the advertising for bids for the construction of the new army service schools library building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

Topeka. A branch of the Public Library is to be opened in North Topeka. It is probable that the new library will be located at the Quincy school building. It will contain several hundred volumes, including juvenile and reference books, and will be maintained under the same rules as the Topeka library.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa. The last lot of land, making a plot 100 feet square, has been bought for a library site, and a committee of two has been appointed to go to New York in an effort to secure from the Carnegie Corporation an increase of the promised appropriation of \$42,500 to \$75,000.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. At the November meeting of the directors of the New Orleans Public Library, it was decided to appoint negro women, instead of men, as library assistants, at the negro branch in South Rampart street. The proposition of furnishing library assistants at the branch was considered for some time, and the members generally were agreed that women will render better service than negro men, in view of the fact that children are to be encouraged in visiting the library.

TEXAS

Dallas. The Oak Cliff branch of the Public Library was opened for public inspection Nov. 23, without any formal exercises other than a reception. The issue of books began the following day.

Galveston. The *Galveston News* for Nov. 28 prints a two-column article on "Galveston's first library," the old Mercantile Library proposed in 1870 and established in 1871 by the Chamber of Commerce, and believed to have been the first circulating library in Texas. The library fund was raised by voluntary subscriptions of \$2 per month for twelve months. For the opening exercises, tickets had to be purchased. The library opened with nearly 2000 volumes donated by the citizens, "comprising in their variety works in every branch of literature and science." In 1874 the Chamber of Commerce transferred the library to the city, and it was then established as a free public library, with a governing board of nine trustees.

San Antonio. *Carnegie L. Cornelia Notz*, lbn. (11th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 2555; total 36,443. Circulation 96,966. New registration 3877; total 38,703. Receipts \$14,436.09; expenditures \$12,573.75, including \$5867.65 for salaries, \$734.33 for binding, \$2157.80 for books and \$572.32 for periodicals.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle. Funds for the erection of a Jewish Public Library are being raised by the Hebrew Education and Free Loan Association.

Tacoma. At one of the recent weekly luncheons of the Commercial Club, John B. Kaiser, the head of the Public Library, spoke on the work of the library. Mr. Kaiser called attention to the fact that of the 960 members of the Commercial Club only 125 have library cards, and he urged them to get the habit of using the library. A pamphlet entitled "Books for business men" was distributed, together with a circular giving other facts about the library. The circular said: "The library has 72,000 volumes: circulates 368,000 yearly; sends books to 22 public city schools; to fire engine houses; has branches, depots, stations, etc., to the number of 75 distributing agencies. We have the federal laws, Washington laws and Tacoma ordinances; also about 30 city charters. We receive practically all government publications. If we do not have the information we can get it. That's part of our busi-

ness. Our 'New Books List' appears regularly in the *Municipal Bulletin*, also in the daily papers. We request all Tacoma dealers and manufacturers to file their catalogs with us for reference use." The library appropriation for 1915 has been cut down, and suggestions of book titles specially wanted by the public have been asked for.

Tacoma. Whitworth College, which moved this year to Spokane, and the city of Tacoma have patched up their differences and the suit instituted by the council for \$2,500 damages and the return of the deed for Mason Library will be dropped. The peace pact was mutually agreed to when Whitworth surrendered the deed to the property Nov. 20. When it came down to court procedure the city found it could not prove and list property worth more than \$300 out of the entire lot alleged to have been worth \$2,500, which it is claimed the college authorities took with them to Spokane. On the other hand, the college installed a steam heating system at no cost to the city which just about squares things. What is to be done with the library building is a problem the council will have to solve. The library board has applied for its use and has made plans to operate it as a branch. As the original deed of Allen C. Mason to the city specified that the building be maintained as a library, it is admitted that there is little else to do than turn the building over to the library board.

CALIFORNIA

Clovis. Construction work on the Carnegie library at Clovis is completed, and plans are under way in the town to have special services held for the dedication of the building. The building is a modern little library with a large lecture room in the basement and reading rooms on the second floor. The first floor is devoted to the library proper. The library cost \$7,000.

Newman. The prospects are bright for a new \$8,000 Carnegie Library. The Carnegie Corporation has sent its approval of the plans submitted, and the Women's Improvement Club is now at work to secure a site for the building.

Oakland. With the selection of sites for the four new branch libraries, recently awarded to Oakland by the Carnegie Corporation, and the submission of building plans, actual work on the new structures will begin. They will be erected in East Oakland, Melrose, Alden and Golden Gate and will cost \$35,000 each, totaling \$140,000. It is required that each district raise the money for a site and the im-

provement clubs and individual citizens of the various districts are now holding meetings to decide ways and means.

Riverbank. The Santa Fé railroad has leased a building here for two years, to be used for a reading and rest room for the Santa Fé men. The library formerly in use at Albuquerque will be placed in the building, as well as the pool, billiard, card, writing and other tables and the room fixed up in first class shape. All the leading papers and magazines will also be furnished.

San Francisco. The recently completed Richmond district branch of the Public Library was dedicated Nov. 8, later being open to the public for inspection. This library, which is a Carnegie gift, costing \$47,800, is one of the handsomest public buildings in the city and excellently situated to serve its purpose.

Sanger. The Carnegie Corporation has made a conditional offer of \$10,000 for a public library, and plans will be submitted at once.

IDAHO

Preston. Plans and specifications for a \$12,000 Carnegie library to be built at Preston, have been prepared. The building will be two stories high and will be finished outside with brick and inside with the usual plaster finishing. The general construction will be concrete and brick and the structure will be thoroughly modern.

UTAH

Garland. Dedication exercises were held at the new Carnegie Library on Nov. 28, with a program of music, a brief sketch of the history of the library by Secretary R. L. Bush, and addresses by Governor William Spry and Dr. E. G. Gowans, the recently elected state superintendent of public instruction.

Canada

SASKATCHEWAN

In response to an inquiry as to the progress being made in the establishment of a traveling library system in the province, the provincial librarian announces that \$3,000 has been appropriated to start the work, and has called for applications for libraries from all parts of the province. Inasmuch as there are fifty-four constituencies, it is obvious that not all of them can receive libraries at once, but it is intended to make the initial test as widespread and representative as possible. The work will go slowly at first, until the system best adapted to Saskatchewan shall be carefully worked out and a firm found-

dation laid upon which to base the development of future years. The first communication may be sent in by any responsible individual interested, and to him a form of application will be forwarded so that the application may then be made in due form and with the necessary signatories and guarantees. There must be some organized body responsible for the receiving, care, distribution and return of the library, and for any damage or loss, other than ordinary wear and tear. This body may consist of not less than three, or perhaps four, and probably not more than ten. There will have to be a chairman of the board, with a librarian and secretary-treasurer, but two offices may be combined. This board will make its own by-laws with regard to fines for detention over the time fixed for borrowers' use and other matters, but a form of suggested by-laws will be forwarded for consideration, and all needed information will be gladly supplied. The board would also have to provide some suitable place for the library.

QUEBEC

Montreal. The *Montreal Star* reports that the late Henry L. Lyman, who lost his life on the *Empress of Ireland* last May, left \$25,000 to aid in the establishment of a public library in Montreal, "free from all civic or ecclesiastical control." The *Star* later reports, in a list of bequests by Mr. Lyman, that to the Montreal Public Library \$50,000 is to be paid, without making clear whether this sum includes the former amount or is additional to it.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Manchester. The John Rylands Public Library has resumed the publication of its *Bulletin*, which was published annually from 1903 to 1908, and was then suspended. The new issue is called no. 1 of volume 2, and its size has been changed from the original quarto to an octavo. Besides a review of the work of the library since the publication of the last issue of the *Bulletin*, there is an instructive article on "The modern Greek and his ancestry" by Prof. Thumb, of the University of Strassburg; a facsimile and notes on the Odes of Solomon, recently acquired by the library; 14 pages of bibliographical notes on the Old and New Testaments; and a list of all the periodical publications in the library.

Nottingham. The Carnegie trustees have announced their willingness to provide £15,000 to build four branch libraries here, and at the October meeting of the city council the acquisition of four sites was recommended by the

Public Libraries Committee. The four new buildings will take the place of five now existing. Work will be pushed, as the expenditure of the money at this time will be very beneficial to workingmen.

HOLLAND

In the *Library Association Record* of July, 1914, Mr. N. Snouck-Hurgronje, librarian of the Dordrecht Public Library, gives a short history of the libraries of Holland. As early as the eighteenth century several departments of the Society for the Common Good had begun to found popular libraries. These worked very well for a time and their number and size increased every year, but later on they failed to reach the whole population. At the end of the nineteenth century Holland possessed two kinds of libraries: the pure scientific ones, in the university towns (Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and the Royal Library at the Hague), and the popular libraries. The doors of the first public library in Holland were opened in Dordrecht May 1, 1899, with not quite one hundred pounds for building, furniture, and books. A flat, consisting of a front room and a back room of about 16 feet by 13, connected by a dark space, which could be used as a cupboard, was the building in which the first public library in Holland was housed. For four years Dordrecht remained the only city having a public library. Groningen established one in 1905, Leeuwarden in 1905, and the Hague in 1906. These are all administered under the same regulations as Dordrecht, namely: free admittance to the rooms, but the payment of a small annual fee for those who wish to borrow books. Five-pence is the minimum fee, and those who can afford it pay more. Besides the money thus raised, the towns are now beginning to make annual appropriations for library support. Each library is under a committee, which appoints the librarian and assistants, and the general management of the library is in the hands of the former amount or is additional to it, librarian's hands.

INDIA

Benares. The Princess of Wales Sardabhavan Library has been opened here to house the valuable manuscripts that the government has been accumulating in its Sanskrit College. The site was given by Rani Dulhin Kumar of Ausaganj, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares gave Rs. 41,500, Raja Munshi Madho Lal and family contributed Rs. 34,700, and other gifts made the total amount of donations on the opening day Rs. 121,665. The building cost Rs. 100,000.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

SOCIAL LIFE IN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The social life of the class is a matter of much importance in the administration of every library school. It is desirable that the students should know each other and that teachers and students should know one another purely as social beings, and also that each should have interests and contacts outside the realm of their work. With this end in view the vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science instituted some years ago a series of monthly At Homes, to which not the class alone but members of the staff and alumnae know that they are always welcome, and to which others not of the profession are asked from time to time. In the students' social life the new Pratt Institute Woman's Club is an important factor. Among other activities it has instituted a regular Tuesday evening "come and bring your work" (especially this year work for the war sufferers) to which members of the Institute faculty are asked each week. Tea is served every day at the club, at which the library students meet other women of the Institute. As the club house opens off the library grounds it is easy for the students to run over for a few moments and come back to their work. Recognizing the great popular interest in dancing and the desirability of wisely directing it, the Institute has this year offered short dancing courses one evening a week for five weeks in the Institute gymnasium, open to students from all departments. A number of the library students have taken advantage of this. Social contacts of a professional nature are provided by the teas given visiting lecturers, and also by the three alumni association events—the fall reception, the mid-winter luncheon, and the alumni supper at Commencement.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF LIBRARIES

Teaching the use of books in libraries. Irene Warren. *Education, N.*, 1914. p. 157-163.

Miss Warren states that she has been teaching this subject for sixteen years, and she regards it as a most vital subject, which will do more to eliminate waste and to bring efficiency to the students in our schools than any other one subject allotted even much more time. She sums up her convictions as follows:

1. Every school having to do with the training of teachers needs a course in the use of books and libraries given its students by a competent librarian. Such a course will train students to eliminate much of the waste in their present methods of study and make them more efficient workers.

2. Such courses now being given usually contain: (a) an outline of the library agencies of value to teachers and children; (b) an outline of the methods, devices, and regulations employed by the particular library, especially if they are universally used by libraries; (c) systematic training in general reference books, bibliographies, and indexes; (d) an explanation of the construction of a book and its economic use; and (e) definite instruction in the making and keeping of bibliographies.

3. Such instruction is necessary at the present time to carry out the curricula, to train student-teachers to instruct their future pupils in these lines, and to open up the avenues for their future study and research when the formal school course is ended.

4. Libraries in elementary, high and advanced schools need to be systematically organized by expert librarians, who have also a knowledge of school aims and methods. Where this is not yet practical, a teacher should be assigned to the library work and given some training in library economy.

Library Biography

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY—LEIBNITZ

Leibnitz as a librarian. Archibald L. Clarke. *Library, Ap.*, 1914. p. 140-154.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz was born at Leipzig in 1646, and his early education was received there first at the Nicolai School and later at the university. He took his degree in law, however, at Altdorf. In 1667 he became secretary, literary assistant, and librarian, for the Baron von Boineburg of Nuremberg. The death of his patron took place in 1670, while Leibnitz was in Paris, where he stayed in company with other philosophers until 1673. In that year he visited London and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1676, being in straitened circumstances, he applied to the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, John Frederick, for a position, and he was made councillor at the latter's court. He was later made librarian to the duke and historiographer to the ducal house. To obtain material for writing this history, he traveled from 1687

to 1690 through the German provinces, Austria, and Italy. On his return from these travels he was made librarian of the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel, a position he kept the rest of his life. While in Rome he had been offered the Keepership of the Vatican Library, but because of his membership in the reformed church he was obliged to decline it.

During his administration the library was rebuilt by Duke Anton Ulrich. Leibnitz desired a separate room in the library which could be heated and lighted without endangering the building and its contents, but the duke refused to construct it, and it was not until 1835 that such a room was provided.

Not much is known of Leibnitz's personal associations at Wolfenbüttel. He is said not to have been accessible to strangers, but was most generous in sending books to scholars. He held many high offices, but never relaxed his hold on the library. His system of classification divided his library into the following groups: I, Theology; II, Jurisprudence; III, Medicine; IV, Intellectual philosophy; V, Mathematics; VI, Physics; VII, Philology (and literature, including poetry); VIII, Civil history; IX, Literary history and bibliography; X, Collected works and miscellanea.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

TEACHERS, WORK WITH

"The library and the English teacher" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, before the National Council of Teachers of English at its meeting in Chicago, Nov. 27. Her talk was in part as follows:

"A live, twentieth century school library in every normal school and city high school in the country, is a pressing need in the English work to-day. Cities and states are finding such a library an investment which pays large dividends in vitalizing and humanizing the entire work of a school. It has a work to do which cannot possibly be done by the public library after school.

"Books locked in glass cases, shelved in the Principal's office or in small unattractive reading rooms are not going to inspire the average pupil with a love for good reading. Libraries without periodicals and organized collections of pictures, clippings and pamphlets have failed to 'make good' in English work.

"If the library is to be effective as the English teacher's laboratory we must have larger more attractive rooms and several of them

with plants, pictures, and good furnishings. We must appeal to the aesthetic sense and make the room a delight. There must be modern library equipment in the matter of filing cases, bulletin boards, catalogs, etc. It must have books which are alive and appeal to the average pupil. Fine illustrated editions of the world's great books will tempt the most indifferent to read. Adjoining the library should be a model library classroom which could serve as the 'English room' suggested in the 'Report on English equipment.' Here English classes could meet to use books and pictures in a recitation or enjoy a talk made doubly interesting by the use of a radiotelephone which should be a part of this room's equipment. This room would be excellent as a 'social center' for use after school by library reading clubs, travel clubs, Shakespeare club, poetry club, etc., and for debating societies.

"The modern school librarian must not only be a trained organizer but a teacher and an inspiring guide in directing the reading of the pupils. This should be thought of in every future appointment of a school librarian. Can the English teacher welcome her as an equal in culture, ideals, and ability as she enters into the work of the department? Can she fan the flame of interest the English teacher kindles in the classroom and see that the whole atmosphere of the library is not only informational but inspirational?"

CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

At the meeting of the Library Department of the National Education Association in St. Paul last July, Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., spoke on "Schools and libraries: educational co-operation." Speaking first of the compilation of the landmarks in the history of co-operation between library and school, edited by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of St. Louis Public Library, which was published last summer, he says, "It is a most inspiring summary of developments from 1876 to 1911. From an examination of the table of contents, however, one gains an impression that the co-operation has been almost solely on the part of the libraries. Now you can't co-operate with a man who does not know and understand you. Equally, to co-operate, you must know and understand your man. Moreover, you can't co-operate with a man who does not co-operate with you.

"Without being alarmists and without reflecting upon anyone, let us face the facts: How many state superintendents of public instruction really know and value the school library? How many county superintendents in

your state adequately know and value the school library? Is it the majority or the minority of cities and towns in your state that have school libraries worthy the name? Answer the same question for the rural schools of your state. How many of the 190-odd public normal schools of the United States have adequate library facilities? Answer the same question for the small colleges and for the universities known to you.

"In the struggle for adequate libraries in all schools, we have touched only the outer edge of the field. The problem before us now is to make our co-operation educational. We must maintain the teacher's attitude and method. We must have frequent contact with teachers. We shall not get at all parts of the field until there are well supported library sections in connection with professional bodies of teachers such as the Central Association of Teachers of Science and Mathematics, the Classical Association of the Middle West, the Modern Language Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. We shall thus make progress from the top downward till the whole educational field is permeated by the library idea.

"The N. E. A. Library Department might well adopt a permanent policy or program of work to be accomplished, the various steps to be outlined clearly and to be kept before us until finished. Probably most of the committees should be permanent, or nearly so, in membership and function. The office of secretary might well be permanent, for long periods at least. The advisability should be considered of holding at least occasional meetings of this department at the same time with those of the Department of Superintendents,—fully as much in order that the superintendents may get at us as that we may influence the superintendents. In both cases there should be progress from the top down.

"What should be the relation of these various library departments? One answer is: Make the A. L. A. School Library Section the organization for the discussion and accomplishment of professional library interests in the educational field. Make the several library departments, and especially the N. E. A. Library Department, the co-operating points. And let the co-operation be mutual and real."

Library Extension Work

SOCIAL WORK IN LIBRARY

The Emporia (Kan.) City Library gave a children's party on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. About four hundred children enjoyed a musical program, some well-told

stories, and the refreshments. The use of the library was explained. The librarians, Miss Mildred Berrier and Miss Nora Daniel, hope to give a New Year's reception to adult citizens, and later in the winter a boys' party. One of the high school English classes recently visited the library for a lesson on the use of its materials.

LECTURES

Library lectures. R. J. Gordon. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, J1, 1914. p. 316-323.

The importance of library lectures constantly increases, providing the stimulus that makes for better readers and a fuller appreciation of the pleasures of literature. Such lectures are of two kinds: first, the miscellaneous kind that ranges over a variety of subjects; and, second, a group related to one definite subject or course of study. The lecture which does most to promote circulation of books on its subject is most successful, whether the audience it attracts be large or small, and for this reason the writer believes the second class of lectures more desirable for a library to give.

In giving lectures to children, he favors the use of a lantern, but at the end of the talk, rather than as an accompaniment to it, the manipulation of the lantern distracting too much attention from the speaker.

The suggestion made some years ago that the Library Association should form a lecture bureau is heartily endorsed, the securing of suitable lecturers by libraries of moderate means often being a difficult matter to arrange.

LECTURES AND CONCERTS

The three branches of the Cleveland Public Library having the largest auditoriums have begun their series of free lectures and concerts for the season of 1914-15. Carnegie West branch gave a series of travel lectures on Tuesday evenings in December. The lectures will be continued after the holidays. Miles Park branch, gave alternate lectures and concerts on Friday evenings in November and December. At Woodland branch the librarian is giving an informal series of Victrola concerts on Tuesday evenings from eight to nine. Each concert consists of favorite selections from one of the more familiar operas, prefaced by a brief account of the plot and description of the general character of the music. Every Friday until March, with a two weeks' interval at the holidays, the Young People's Socialist Club will hold an open meeting in the Woodland auditorium. The club and its guests will be addressed at each meeting by some well-known Cleveland man who is a leader in his profession, art or line of work.

MOTION PICTURES

James Gillis, the state librarian of California, has been making a tour of the Yolo county library system for the purpose of getting a series of moving pictures showing the work of the farm advisor and the county free library. These pictures are intended to be a part of the library exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The farm advisor, a new officer, visits the agricultural districts of the several counties, advising husbandmen on the work in which they are engaged, and how to obtain the best results. He is enabled to distribute state books from the free circulating libraries, dealing with subjects in which farmers and ranchers are interested. It is proposed to take pictures of the advisor in his work, and particularly of the use the state library is to him in educating the farmers in the better cultivation of their lands. The California State Library proposes to keep a film exchange, wherein schools, clubs, societies and the like may obtain industrial films and pictures treating educational and scientific subjects.

From Edgewater, N. J., comes an announcement of a regular series of motion picture entertainments in the Public Library. "During the past two years of free lecture entertainments," says an item in the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*, "although we have secured a uniformly high grade of lecturers, we have felt the interest has been somewhat fluctuating. We have come to the conclusion that we can exert a wider influence, and one fully as educational, by substituting for the lectures motion picture entertainments. To this end we have purchased a standard motion picture machine of the very latest type, and we are now planning to give a series of weekly entertainments, running through the late fall and winter months, these entertainments to be entirely free to the public."

LANTERN SLIDES

The school committee in Malden, Mass., has asked the trustees of the Public Library to purchase a set of lantern slides of educational subjects, to be borrowed the same as books are, for educational lectures in the various schoolhouses. Practically all the buildings are equipped with stereopticon lanterns. There are about 600 slides in the series, and in view of the fact that some members of the school committee are members of the board of library trustees, favorable action will probably be taken on the request. The Public Library is holding lectures in the auditorium of the High School Sunday afternoons.

Library Development and Co-operation

CO-OPERATION AMONG GERMAN LIBRARIES

Co-operation among German libraries by mutual loans and the information bureau. Ernst Crous. *The Library*, Ap., Jl., 1914. p. 113-139; 337-344.

The paper is a discussion of the subject from the librarian's point of view, and is confined to a description of the actual state of affairs.

In Prussia eleven libraries—the Royal Library at Berlin and the ten university libraries at Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster—are in particularly close relations. They are under one department of the same ministry of education, their officials are trained and paid in the same way and may be transferred from one of these libraries to another. Their author catalogs are arranged by the same rules, titles of their accessions are printed weekly in one publication, and a central catalog is in course of compilation. In purchasing foreign literature, some of these university libraries are expected to specialize so that their collections will complement each other.

The general plan for book information and book loans is as follows: If the student wants a book not in his own library he applies to the state or university library of his district, usually by the help of his own library. If unsuccessful here, he applies to the Information Bureau, and after finding what library does contain the book, he applies to this library through the medium of his own institution. The reader is responsible to his own library, and the borrowing library, in its turn, to the lending library. Expenses incurred are discharged in various ways.

The Information Bureau. The purpose of the bureau is to discover if and where there is a copy of a wanted book in a German (or foreign) library. Anyone using the bureau must pay 10 pfennige for each book required, and give certain information about the book and his reason for requesting it. There are about 382 German libraries supporting the bureau, and a number in other European countries.

The bureau is closely connected with the Prussian Central Catalog. They have the same office and in part the same officials, and both are closely connected with the Royal Library. The office contains (1) the Prussian Central Catalog on cards (Mar. 31, 1913: about 1,250,000 cards); (2) the Supplement Catalog (Mar. 31, 1913: about 33,000 cards), recording all books not found in any of the eleven Prussian libraries; (3) a collection of bibliographies and printed catalogs. The bureau has com-

piled a list of about 16,000 learned periodicals taken by the important German libraries, which will soon be published.

"Search cards" for books required are prepared in duplicate and sent out to libraries likely to contain the desired books, if they are not found entered in any of the bureau's catalogs or bibliographies. When the researches have been finished, successfully or unsuccessfully, and the book is not in either the Central Catalog or the Supplement Catalog, a copy of the search card is inserted in the Supplement Catalog. Record of the research is kept, and the inquirer notified of the result. In 1912-13, 5207 letters were received asking for 13,955 books, of which 9737 books were found.

Inter-library loan service. This service is maintained between more than 400 libraries, and it is still increasing. School libraries are now three-fifths of the whole number. Manuscripts and very valuable printed books are not lent, and in general a library may not ask for a book which it possesses, but which has been borrowed by a reader, nor is it obliged to lend a book in daily use at its own place. Most books are lent for three weeks; modern reviews, pamphlets, etc., for one week. The borrowing library is responsible for the borrowed book to the lending library, and makes its own rules for readers' use. All ordinary expenses are paid by the library where they occur. In the eleven Prussian libraries mentioned, where the reader pays a semi-annual library fee of 2½ marks, he must pay 10 pfennige for each volume received. In the other libraries he pays 20 pfennige. The borrowing library keeps 5 pfennige and gives the remainder to the lending library, the accounts being balanced twice a year. Extra expenses are paid by the reader. Other special arrangements are sometimes made between individual libraries.

The last eight pages of the article give a detailed exposition of the practice of borrowing as carried on in one of the smaller non-Prussian university libraries a few years ago, and the practice of lending as now carried on in the Royal Library of Berlin.

In the July *Librarian* (p. 337-344), there are given statistics of use and of cost, both general and in detail.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

PUBLICITY

An increasing number of the important libraries of the country are conducting regular newspaper departments of generous proportions. John F. Davies, the librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, contributes two

columns each week to the *Butte Miner* and to the *Anaconda Standard*. In these columns he describes in detail the work of the different departments of the library, discusses new or seasonable books, or makes excursions into the field of Montana history and bibliography. In the same way the Public Library of Binghamton, N. Y., has its regular department in the local papers, and Louisville, Ky., during the past year has had numerous illustrated articles on the library and its branches in all the local news and trade papers. All of these libraries are firm believers in the value of newspaper publicity work, and the response of the public seems to justify them, for in each the use of the library during the past year has noticeably increased.

"BETTER BABIES" BOOKLISTS

A number of municipal public libraries have issued "Better babies" leaflets listing books on the care of infants that are available for mothers. It has been noted that in sending out these leaflets the libraries have in some cases used the lists of births published in newspapers, indicating little or no co-operation between the library and the health office. The Public Library of the District of Columbia has just put into operation a plan for accomplishing the desired object that seems to possess certain advantages over other plans, so far as noted.

The library and the local health department have long maintained the closest co-operation. Not long since, the librarian proposed to the health officer to issue a leaflet similar to those in use elsewhere and asked that it be mailed with the notices regularly sent by the health department to the mother of every infant whose birth was reported. The health officer proposed as an alternative that the paragraphs offering library books on the care of babies be incorporated in a new edition just issued of the 8-page pamphlet, "How to keep your baby well," issued by the health department for several years and regularly sent to each mother. The following are the paragraphs about library books:

Books that Mothers Ought to Know

"Every young mother will do well to become familiar with some of the best books on the care of infants. The best books are not intended to take the place of medical advice in cases of sickness. But they give information which every mother ought to have concerning the proper care of the baby when in good health, and concerning symptoms which indicate that a doctor should be consulted.

"At the Public Library of the District of Columbia is a large number of books of this kind. The library has a great many copies of the best of these, including the following:

Griffith. Care of the baby.
Hogan. How to feed children.
Holt. Care and feeding of children.
MacCarthy. Hygiene of mother and child.
Tweddell. Mother's guide.
Winter. Feeding of infants.

"Every resident of the District of Columbia is entitled, on proper identification, to borrow books from the library, which is situated at 8th and K streets, northwest. If you are not a borrower, you can obtain cards by making application there. If your name, or your husband's name, is not in the directory, present as identification the official notice of the registration of the birth of your child, sent you from the Health Office. Books may be borrowed entirely free of charge.

"The Children's Bureau, of the United States Department of Labor, has issued a series of pamphlets on 'The care of children,' including (1) Prenatal care, and (2) Infant care. The library has copies of these pamphlets to loan to mothers. Or any mother can secure a copy of either pamphlet, without charge, by writing a post card to: Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C."

The special advantages of this plan are that the suggestions go without fail to every mother on the birth of her child, at no cost to the library for printing or postage, and that they go with the authority of the health officer, whose advice on the care of babies is recognized as carrying superior weight to that of the librarian.

ADVERTISING

The tenth annual report of the Louisville Free Public Library contains a summary report on the library's campaign for publicity. The daily press, printed book lists, and multigraphed circulars and letters were used. The library scrap-book contains 423 clippings from newspapers concerning the library, and 69 lists, circulars, letters, etc., were multigraphed and distributed to the number of 14,495 copies. In addition, 10 printed lists and publications, including a very attractive handbook of the library and its branches, were issued.

Some of the branches in the Queen's Borough Public Library are advertising their new books in a novel way which is very successful in winning the attention of the community and has resulted in numerous requests for the books advertised. It is done by taking

the paper covers in which the books are received from the publisher, and putting them on dummy blocks of wood. They are then shown in drug store or other windows where people will see them, with a little sign, "These book are now available at the Branch library, (with the address)."

Government and Service

Executive. Librarian

LIBRARIANSHIP

Three phases of librarianship. J. W. Singleton. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Je., 1914. p. 280-285.

The first phase considered is of the librarian as a unit. The strike as a method of expressing disapproval with existing conditions is not open to librarians, if for no other reason than because strike pay will be lacking. Strikers move in crowds and librarians as units thereby suffer.

The second phase considers the librarian as a man of letters. He not only needs to foster a taste for literature, but to create it. Most librarians can express themselves better in writing than in speech, and by frequent use of the local press, and by annotations on the inside covers of books, they can do much to cultivate a love of literature.

The third phase is the librarian as a business man. A librarian's status in a town depends a great deal upon himself, and if his library is to be a success he must adopt business methods. The lack of business methods in many public libraries is attributed to the fact that many present-day librarians received their training in institutions under librarians who were themselves untrained, and this condition must be changed before the library will achieve its full measure of success.

Administration

General. Executive.

LIBRARY ACCOUNTING

Beginning January 1, 1915, the Tacoma Public Library will put into effect a system of accounting that will make it possible for the records at the Public Library and at the office of the City Controller to harmonize in every respect, each office being a definite check on the work of the other. Three difficulties have been in the way of such an arrangement heretofore. First, the fiscal year of the library and that of the city differed. Second, the classification of items in the budget made by the library differed from that of the city controller. Third, bills approved by the libra-

rian and entered as the expenses of one month have in some cases not been paid until the following month, and consequently appeared on the records of the following month in the city controller's office. Now the fiscal year of the library has been changed to coincide with that of the city and a uniform classification of items of expense has been adopted; also the date of the library board meetings and the sending out of vouchers has been so changed that the third difficulty is done away with.

Library Printing

PHOTOSTAT

Since the photostat was installed in the Connecticut State Library in Hartford in the fall of 1912 it has been used chiefly in the reproduction of old documents, too valuable or too fragile to be handled freely. Some of the work which it has done in this line is as follows: "Crimes and misdemeanors," 1663-1778, 2,410 documents, making three volumes; "Highways, ferries, bridges and taverns," 1700-1788, 1,152 documents, making three volumes; "Ecclesiastical affairs," 5,139 documents in fifteen volumes; "Militia," 2,669 documents, five volumes. The sheets are 11½ x 14 inches, and in photographing documents the output is about a sheet to the minute in case each sheet is different from the other, but if a number of copies of the same sheet or article are desired they can be made at the rate of two to the minute without trouble.

Treatment of Special Material

MAPS, STORAGE OF

The Library of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., has found that the most convenient way to keep Topographical Survey sheets accessible, and yet protected, is to file them in pockets of stiff board, made by hinging two boards, the back one 23 x 18¾ inches and the front one 18 x 18¾ inches, so that they will separate 1 inch at the bottom and 2½ inches at about 12 inches from the bottom, where the cloth binding ends. This makes a pocket which will open enough to permit "fingering" the contents.

The case is a "Y. & E." pattern, similar to their No. 75 tilting drawer, but composed of six drawers, 19 x 33 inches inside measurements.

The maps, unmounted, are indexed on the key map (which may be pasted on the front of the state pocket, if desired) and given Cutter numbers for the sheet names; they are then filed vertically, by these numbers, two

pockets being used for a state having over 100 maps, and two and even three states being combined in one pocket where few maps have been issued. The state name is shown on the projecting back of each pocket, and the pockets are distributed alphabetically in the six drawers.

The Cutter numbers are used to lessen the chance of an attendant's making a mistake in alphabetizing when replacing maps.

In obtaining a map, the key map may be consulted, and the number (which is placed in the corresponding square on the key map when the local sheet is indexed) noted; or the local sheet name may be noted; or, if the borrower is familiar with the local sheet name, the key map may be disregarded entirely.

This system saves the cost of mounting, entirely avoids broken edges, and makes it necessary to handle only the one map needed.

For the Coast and Geodetic Survey's Coast Charts, nothing has been found to equal the "Y. & E." mammoth vertical file, which will accommodate the largest size when folded once.

PAMPHLETS, CARE OF

The pamphlet question. C. A. Flagg. *Bull. of Me. State L., O.*, 1914. p. 6-10.

The usefulness of a pamphlet should determine its treatment. If it is worthy of a permanent place in the library it should be accessioned and cataloged like a book, but unless there is ample shelf room doubtful material should be discarded. Local public libraries should collect only such material as will be of general use, except on local history, where the collection may well contain every available piece, no matter how ephemeral its seeming nature.

The unbound material that comes into the library may be divided into the following classes:

- I. Magazines (periodicals or serial publications appearing quarterly or oftener).
- II. Other serial publications (not properly magazines), such as bulletins, reports, society collections, almanacs.
- III. Pamphlets of a monographic character.

Class I presents no particular problems. Class II pamphlets may be kept in manila envelopes, later binding consecutive numbers into volumes if of sufficient importance. Class III pamphlets of known value may be put into pamphlet binders, and those of doubtful value or merely ephemeral interest are best kept in a vertical file, where they may be filed chronologically in order of receipt, alphabetically by subject, or in class order. The last method is the one recommended.

Accession

CO-OPERATION FROM TEACHERS IN BOOK SELECTION

The possibilities of the library. W. Dawson Johnston. Paper read before the National Council of Teachers of English, Chicago, Nov. 28.

The public library is the most democratic of all institutions. It has unrivalled opportunities to form public opinion and to inform it, and will have still larger opportunities as its educational possibilities are recognized and the co-operation of other educational agencies is secured. This is particularly true in the smaller cities and towns where the library cannot afford to employ a staff of specialists, and schools and other organizations cannot afford to institute libraries of their own.

In no respect is library administration today weaker than in the selection of books and in no direction is it more in need of assistance from teachers and others. Instead of leaving the reviewing of books to benevolent journalists and the selection of books for the public library to librarians too amiable to deny any request, particularly any request suggested by the reading of local newspaper reviews, there should be a board of censors in every community, made up of those most interested in literature and science, a board independent of Grub street.

The duties of the teacher, and particularly of the teacher of English literature, are no longer confined to the walls of the classroom and the few years of the school course; they extend also to the home, to all societies interested in literature, and to that great company whose sole study is the newspaper.

MAGAZINE EXCHANGE

The State Historical Library at Topeka, Kansas, conducts a magazine exchange for the society. Kansas libraries as well as private individuals send in their odd numbers and duplicate copies, which are then available for libraries endeavoring to complete their files.

SOCIAL SURVEY MATERIAL

The collection of social survey material. Florence Rising Curtis. Repr. from *Institution Quar.*, Je. 30, 1914. 8 p.

It is because the majority of American taxpayers are ignorant of the way their cities are administered and where information on municipal matters may be found, that so much revenue is wasted yearly. A collection of facts concerning every city should be formed and made accessible to everyone, and the public library is recommended as the ideal place

to house such a collection. A large part of this material will be in manuscript form, and there will be a good many newspaper clippings.

An outline for arranging such material is appended to the paper, with numerous subdivisions under the following main groups:

- I. Maps.
- II. Early history of the community.
- III. Topography and climate.
- IV. Public utilities.
- V. The municipality.
- VI. The population.
- VII. Employment.
- VIII. Housing and living conditions.
- IX. Education.
- X. Religious agencies.
- XI. Recreation.
- XII. Welfare agencies.
- XIII. Vice and crime.

Cataloging

SIMPLIFYING THE CATALOG

On making readers of the public. *Librarian*, Ag., 1914. p. 6-9.

While the classified catalog was a big step toward bringing books and borrowers together, by revealing the characters of the books, its formal nature has raised barriers, in many cases, to its free use. The annotation, which might be helpful, is often undeveloped because of the library's limited income, and where used it generally fails to express any opinion of the real value of the book. So also the free lecture, the library reading circle, the book-list, have all been tried, but they fail to reach the great mass of borrowers.

Why shouldn't the librarian be the mutual friend to introduce the borrower to the book, by making his catalog more human? The suggested form of catalog entry may savor of the methods of the bookseller rather than the librarian, but if it will sell books it should be equally successful in lending them.

Old Style

Education
Commercial self-educator (Pitman's). 2 vols. 1914.

New Style

Pitman's new "Commercial self-educator" (F614 and F615) is a mine of invaluable, almost essential, knowledge for the man in business, either for himself or others. Most commercial education is obtained after school years.

Binding and Repair

BINDING, CO-OPERATION IN

High school students do the magazine binding needed by the McPherson (Kan.) Public Library. Last year the class bound 70 volumes for the library. The equipment and material is furnished by the library, and the work is

done under the direction of the high school instructor in printing and binding. It is believed that this is the only example in Kansas of this helpful sort of community co-operation.

Shelf Department

SHELF-LIST

L. J. Bailey, librarian of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, describes in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July the shelf-list card the library uses, which is first used for the purchase record. After the book is received and classified the call-number is entered on the card, and when the book is cataloged the card is checked again, after which it is ready for the shelf-list. The shelf-list record is kept on a sheet 14 x 8½ inches, which is inserted in a loose-leaf ledger. This is arranged to give a continuous and up-to-date record of the number of books in the library, by classes as well as the total. The sheets are ruled into 27 columns on each side, and twelve sheets serve the main library and its single branch for a year. Each sheet has a different heading, as "Gary purchases, adult books"; "Gary added by gift, juvenile," etc. The class numbers are arranged in a column at the side, and any statistical information desired can be easily obtained at any time. Diagrams accompany the descriptions.

Libraries on Special Subjects

MUSIC COLLECTIONS

The Hartford (Ct.) Public Library makes a practice of acquiring copies of the score of every selection played by the Boston Symphony on its visits to Hartford, and of keeping copies of all music played by the Philharmonic. In fact, it is the rule to purchase the scores of the music rendered by every artist of note that visits Hartford, and since 1905, the pieces played by Paderewski, Mischa Elman, Kubelik, and all other prominent musicians have been on file. All the works in the musical collection may be taken out on cards as may any of the library books. In the line of popular music the library boasts a collection of great variety of piano, banjo, mandolin and guitar selections, together with the scores of the comic operas that have had the greatest vogue during the last ten years.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

The business men's branch of the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. Dana, John Cotton. *Associated Advertising*, O., 1914. p. 25-28.

A characteristic article by Mr. Dana, in which he urges, among other things, the importance and necessity of constantly advertising a library.

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

BOYS, WORK WITH

In Binghamton, N. Y., last year an effort was made by the Public Library to reach the boy who leaves school to go to work before he has finished even grammar school. Feeling the tragedy that comes to the boy who, grown to manhood, still plods on at boy's pay, the library tried to open up to them the opportunities that lie in books. The method of procedure was as follows:

Permission was asked and granted from the superintendent of schools that the library ask for information from the student records of each school. Letters were sent to the principal of each school, asking for names and addresses of those students leaving school for work. The above information being at hand, a letter was sent to such student as follows:

Dear —,

We understand you are leaving school. If so, you do not need to leave the study and the reading which will help you in whatever you do later. We can give you books upon every trade; books that will help you to steadily advance. The more you know of your work or business, the better pay you will receive.

The Library can help you make your spare time both pleasant and profitable. Come in and see us. Ask for a card and a book, and see what the Library can do for you.

Please read the enclosed circular.

Very truly yours, etc.,

LIBRARIAN.

The circular enclosed was that of Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, called "Don't be a quitter."

In a letter describing this experiment the librarian who had charge of this attempt writes as follows:

"If we measure success by numbers, this little project failed. The following incidents may give an idea of what we deemed a success. One boy and one girl came to the library, reporting that their work permit was only for vacations. Both were most anxious that we should believe that they were remaining in school and were using the library. (A good lesson.) One boy came to the library on receipt of the letter, bearing the leaflet 'Don't be a quitter' with him. He had had a card as a very small boy, but had not been to the library in some years. At this time he re-registered and took a book of travel. Another brought

the entire letter with him as an introduction. He entered the room with a wink and a leer to the boy companion who followed him. He said he was a messenger boy for the Western Union; claimed to be 16 years—looked nearer 12; pale and ænemic. He registered, and when I asked him what book or subject he would like to read, he replied with an air of a man long involved in serious study: 'Have you anything about the family Robinson?' For one inglorious moment, I feared I was doomed to a strenuous search for a New England ancestor. But looking at the face of the boy, a happy thought struck me. 'Do you mean "The SWISS Family Robinson"?' I asked? Such a look of pleasure was my answer that I would have searched hours in any cumbersome genealogy for such returns. The boy had had for a long time the half formed desire to read this story. Until now, upon a personal invitation, on official paper, and under the seal of Uncle Sam's postage, he had not had the courage to come. This boy also took 'What a boy should know about electricity.' I leave it to you—Is it worth while?"

Bibliographical Notes

The State Normal School Library in Milwaukee, Wis., is issuing a series of bookmark lists of "interesting books for teachers." Number one is called "Stories and story telling" and gives a list of 23 titles. Number two is entitled "Picture study," and besides a list of books on the subject gives also a list of picture dealers, with their addresses, the subjects they produce, and the prices at which the pictures may be obtained.

As a part of its extension work the Massachusetts Agricultural College still issues from time to time its "library leaflets." Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 have lately come to our notice, containing short annotated lists of "books for the amateur flower gardener," "good references on marketing farm products," and "Some good references on farmers' co-operative associations," together with a list of some of the best farm and garden papers.

The H. W. Wilson Co. of White Plains has issued volume 1, number 1 of *The Wilson Bulletin*, which it announces will be issued "once in a while" to libraries, schools, book-sellers, and others to whom the company's publications are of interest. The *Bulletin* contains notes on the latest publications of the company, a guide to current thought as evidenced by the reports of the Wilson Package Libraries, and an article, reprinted from the

Outlook, on "Using magazines in history classes." The latest venture in indexing undertaken by the company is the weekly *Bulletin* of the Public Affairs Information Service. This is an enlargement of the work carried on experimentally last year by John A. Lapp of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information. The bulletins will be fully cumulated every two months, the last number containing in one alphabet the complete record of the year. Miss Orrena Louise Evans, quite recently in charge of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the West Virginia Department of Archives and History, has been made editor of the public affairs *Bulletin*.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

ANNOTATED book list for secondary school libraries; English section. Albany: Univ. of State of New York, Div. of School Libs. 28 p.

CATALOGUE of rare and valuable books, including works on Bibles and theology, bibliography, classics, English history and literature . . . Spanish and Portuguese history and literature, sports, games, and exercises. . . Bernard Quaritch. 165 p. (No. 333.)

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

St. Louis Public Library. Books to buy for Christmas gifts. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 315-328.)

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of the province. Ontario Dept. of Educ. 28 p. (Vol. XIII, part II.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Books for Christmas for the children. H. W. Wilson Co. 40 p. 10 c.

Denver Public Library. Gift books for children. 15 p.

Pratt Institute Free Library. Books for Christmas for the children. 16 p.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Salem Public Library. Books for young people. 2. ed. 68 p. (Class list no. 12.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABERDEEN

Aberdeen Public Library. Catalogue of local collection to be found in the reference department. 324 p.

AIR CONDITIONING

Air conditioning; a list of references in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. (In *Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, N., 1914. p. 444-494.)

ALMANACS, CONNECTICUT

Bates, Albert Carlos. Check list of Connecticut almanacs, 1709-1850; with introduction and notes. (In *American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings*. Vol. 24, new series, part 1. p. 93-215.)

AMERICANA

Library of the late Adrian H. Joline. Part 1. American books and autograph letters. Anderson Auction Co. 140 p. (1114 items.)

ART

[Bibliography of books on the study of art.] (In Univ. of State of N. Y., Div. of Visual Instruction, Catalog of wall pictures. p. 8-11.)

BIBLE

Peake, Arthur S. Bibliographical notes for students of the Old and New Testaments. (In *Bull. of the John Rylands L.* Manchester, Eng. O., 1914. p. 51-65.)

BUSINESS

Tacoma Public Library. Books for business men. 23 p.

COUNTRY LIFE

Country life. (In New Orleans Public Library, *Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1914. p. 76-79.)

CRIPPLES

McMurtrie, Douglas C. Bibliography of official publications of American institutions for cripples. Printed as ms., Dec., 1914, subject to revision. 1. ed. 7 p. 10 c.

EDUCATION

Burnham, William H., ed. Bibliographies on educational subjects. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ. Press. 45 p. (Publ. of Clark Univ. L. Vol. 4, no. 3.)

ELECTRICITY

Deborah Cook Sayles Library. List of books on electricity in the . . . library. Pawtucket, R. I. 26 p.

EUROPEAN WAR

Bacon, Corinne. Best books on the war; an annotated list, including some books useful in the understanding of the present situation. H. W. Wilson Co. 19 p.

Books of interest in connection with the European War. (In *Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, O., 1914. p. 338-356.)

Europe and the present crisis; a special reading list. (In *Book Bull. of Indianapolis P. L.*, N., 1914. p. 12-13.)

Helpful books on the crisis in Europe; some important volumes published since the first Balkan War on the political, economic, and social factors in the present struggle. (In *Mich. State Lib. Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1914. p. 36-41.)

Pratt Institute Free Library. The European conflict, its literature; a reading list. 22 p.

Public Library of the District of Columbia. Selected books on the European War. 10 p.

St. Louis Public Library. Books bearing on the present war in Europe. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 331-332.)

Some good books on the European War. (In Los Angeles Public Library, *Library Books*, O., 1914. p. 136-138.)

FICTION

St. Louis Public Library. Fiction lists in the . . . library, with critical and descriptive notes by Arthur E. Bostwick. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, D., 1914. p. 356-357.)

GEOGRAPHY

Deichmanske Bibliotek. Bokfortegnelse Nr. 20: geografi. Kristiania: The library. 171 p.

HOME

How to build and furnish a home. (In New Orleans Public Library, *Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1914. p. 79-80.)

INFANT MORTALITY

Reading list on infant mortality. (In *Bull. of the Philippine P. L.*, S., 1914. p. 20.)

IOWA

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— Supplement no. 1. Nov. 1, 1907, to July 8, 1909. Washington, 1909. 34 p.

— Supplement no. 2. July 9, 1909, to June 1, 1914. 136 p.

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A check-list of the Kentucky newspapers in the Durrett collection, in the Library of the University of Chicago. (In Bibliographical Society of America, *Papers*. Vol. 8, nos. 1-2. p. 66-94.)

PAINTERS

Public Library of the District of Columbia. Contemporary American painters. 16 p. (Reference list no. 13.)

PEACE

Denver Public Library. Reading list and references on peace. 7 p.

ROMANCE

Stories of romance and imagination. (In New York Public Library, *Branch Lib. News*, O., 1914. p. 135-136.)

RURAL PROBLEMS

Tacoma and Seattle Public Libraries. A list of books, documents and articles on country life problems, including agricultural economics, practical agriculture, agricultural credit, woman on the farm, country church, rural schools. 32 p.

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Walkley, Raymond Lowrey, comp. Bibliography of the relation of secondary schools to higher education. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 57 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 32. Whole no. 666.)

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WOMAN

Woman in business and politics. (In New Orleans Public Library, *Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1914. p. 74-76.)

Humors and Blunders

"THE BEGINNINGS OF LIBRARIES"

Tourist—"They have just dug up the corner-stone of an ancient library in Greece, said to have been built 4000 B. C."

Englishman—"Before Carnegie, I presume."

HISTORY OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- I. Dr. Semicolon Jones, Ph.D., compiles it.
- II. It is called: "Contribution toward a Bibliography of Ichthyophagy among the Nomadic Scythians from 1506 to 1601."
- III. Dr. O. Howe E. Borezus reviews it in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, pronouncing it a very scholarly piece of work, but pointing out a small misprint on p. xliv. of the index.
- IV. *Public Libraries* mentions it.
- V. *The Quarterly Journal of Psycho-Physiological Anthropology* devotes three inches of fine print to it, which
- VI. Provokes a reply from Semicolon Jones, Ph.D., and
- VII. A counter reply from Mr. Meticulous Fussie, and
- VIII. A host of deadily looking references from Dr. Oscar Gustafsen of Philander University, and
- IX. A graceful paragraph in *The Dial*, and
- X. A little George Ade stuff from *Library Chat*.
- XI. After which the Bibliography reposes for twenty-five years on the shelves of sixty-three libraries, is vacuum cleaned every two years, but otherwise undisturbed.—*THE LIBRARIAN*, in the *Boston Transcript*.

Communications

November 23, 1914.

Editor *The Library Journal*.

Through an error, the Springfield, Ill., Library was credited with the subscription of \$25 toward the Leipzig exhibit, when, as a matter of fact, the subscription should have been credited to the Springfield, Mass., City Library Association. May I ask you to make this correction?

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. HILL,

Chairman, A. L. Committee Leipzig Exhibit.

THE GROWTH OF SCHOLARLY LIBRARIES

Editor *Library Journal*:

In the December number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone raises a question as to the statement in my article in the November *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that the library devoted to scholarly research is to be the dominant type of large library in the future.

The vital point of Miss Rathbone's article seems to me to lie in her attempt to make me out as having said that the net gain of this class of libraries from 1876 to 1908 was 50%. I had no intention of saying this. My only comparison between 1876 and 1908 was in the case of college and university libraries. I said that the libraries of this group having 50,000 volumes or more had increased from 2 out of 18 to 54 out of 210; that, if to this increase of libraries of this type we were to add the present existing libraries of professional schools, historical societies, and the large inde-

pendent reference libraries, it would bring the number of libraries which at the present time are primarily serving the scholar up to about 50% of the total number of libraries having 50,000 volumes or more in 1908. This is not the same thing as saying that the growth of this class of libraries has been 50%, which is what Miss Rathbone wishes to make me say.

I do not understand Miss Rathbone's article to call into question my statement. She, however, proceeds in the following paragraphs to discuss the percentage as though I had made a claim that the net gain of this class of libraries was 50%. I do not see that I have anywhere made any such claim as this and I do not wish to be held responsible for it. I cannot see that her percentages of the growth of public libraries have very much to do with the matter or that setting public libraries over against scholarly libraries throws any special light on the subject. There are public libraries (and were in 1876) which, by reason of special circumstances, as for example, in the case of the Boston Public Library, the gift of the Ticknor and other libraries and of endowment funds for the collection of books along certain scholarly lines, have developed on their reference side to be as truly libraries for the scholar as for the general reader. This is true also of the New York Library by reason of consolidation of the Astor and Lenox collections with the Tilden foundation for a public library, and there are many other cases. I did not, however, take any of these into account because it is not easy to decide when a public library through such special endowments and gifts has really reached the point where it undertakes to minister to the needs of the scholar rather than simply to provide for the needs of the general reader. If this could be determined, it would undoubtedly more than justify my contention that 50% of the large libraries of the country have in mind the service of the scholar rather than the general reader.

I do not see, therefore, that my contention that the library devoted to scholarly research is to be the dominant type of large library in the future has been in any way invalidated by Miss Rathbone's statistics.

Very truly yours,

AZARIAH S. ROOT.

Library Calendar

Jan. 11. Pennsylvania Library Club.

March 24-26. Alabama Library Association.

June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.



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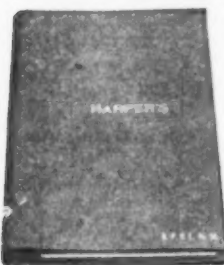
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BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS TO 1910

- Amer. Assn. of Park Supts. Proc. 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911.
 Amer. Health League. Comm. of 100 on national health. Bull. Statement of Prof. Irving Fisher.
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 Baltimore. Char. Org. Soc. Rpt. of conf. on charities, 1887.
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 Booth, Charles. Life and labour of the people in London. 1889. 2 v. and appendix.
 Boston. Assoc. Char. Ann. rpts. 1880-1890.
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 Devine, E. T. Rpt. on desirability of establishing an employment bureau in the City of N. Y. 1909.
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- Inter'l congress of char., correction and philanthropy. Rpt. of proc. Chic., 1893, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Intern'l penitentiary congress. Trans. Wash., 1910. 5 volumes.
 Intern'l prison commission. Reformatory system in the U. S.; rpts. prep. by S. J. Barrows. 1900.
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 Lallemand, Léon. (La) Question des enfants abandonnés et délaissés au XIXe siècle. 1885.
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(To be continued.)

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PERIODICAL WANT LIST

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 Acad. of Nat. Sciences of Phila. *Proceedings*. 19—date (1867—date).
 Acherman's Repository, London. 1-2 (1809); 7-8 (1812).
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 Ainsworth's magazine, London. 13-26 (1847-54).
 Albany Law Journal. 1-10 (Jan. 1870-Dec., 1874); 18 (Aug. 10); 21 (May 26, 1880); 44 (1891), Dec. 6; 45 (1892) Apr. 23; 70, No. 11 (Nov. 1908); 71 to date.
 Aldine, N. Y. 9-11 (1877-79).
 American Agriculturist. 55 (1895) No. 13, T. P. I.; 11-17 (Jan., 1852-Dec., 1858); 23 (Jan.-Dec., 1864); 75 (1905) No. 8, 14, 24, 26, T. P. I.; 76 (1905); 78 (1906). No. 7, 8, 12, T. P. I.; 79 (1907) No. 12, T. P. I.
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 American Brass Founders' Association. Transactions. 1-2 (1907-8).

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